Bedford Inquirer.

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May 19 1865.

Poetry.

SONG OF THE UNENFRANCHISED.

The following song is being sung in England by several millions of the unenfranchised working men, to the disgust of the snobs and aristocrats:

We plow and sow, we're so very, very low,
That we delve in the dirty clay,
Till we bless the plain with golden grain
And the vale with the fragrant hay.
Our place we know, we're so very low,
'Tis down at the landlord's feet;
We're not too low, the grain to grow,
But too low the bread to eat.

Down, down, we go, we're so very, very low,
To the hell of the deep sunk mines,
But we gather the proudest gems that glow
When the crown of a despot shines.
And when e'r he lacks, upon our backs
Fresh loads he deigns to lay;
We're far too low to vote the tax
But not too low to pay.

We're low, we're low, mere rabble we know,
But at our plastic power
The mold at the lordling's feet will grow
Into palace, church and tower,
Then prostrate fall in the rich man's hall,
And cringe at the rich man's door;
We're not too low to build the wall
But too low to tread the floors.

We're low, we're low, we're very, very low,
Yet from our fingers glide
The silken flow, and the robes that glow,
Round the limbs of the sons of pride.
And what we get, and what we give,
We know, and we know our share;
We're not too low the cloth to weave,
But too low the cloth to wear.

We're low, we're low, were very, very low,
And yet when the trumpets ring,
The thrust of a poor man's arm will go
Thro' the heart of the proudest king.
We're low, we're low, our place we know,
We're only the rank and file,
We're not too low to fight the foe,
But too low to touch the spoil.

Political.

RECONSTRUCTION.

HON. THADDEUS STEVENS ON THE GREAT TOPIC OF THE HOUR.

An Address delivered to the Citizens of Lancaster, September 6, 1865.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—In compliance with your request, I have come to give my views of the present condition of the rebel States—of the proper mode of reorganizing the Government, and the future prospects of the Republic. During the whole progress of the war, I never for a moment felt doubt or despondency. I knew that the loyal North would conquer the rebel despots who sought to destroy freedom. But since that traitorous confederation has been subdued, and we have entered upon the work of "reconstruction" or "restoration," I cannot deny that my heart has become sad at the gloomy prospects before us.

Four years of bloody and expensive war, waged against the United States by eleven States, under a government called the "Confederate States of America," to which they acknowledged allegiance, have overthrown all governments in those States which could be acknowledged as legitimate by the Union. The armies of the Confederate States having been conquered and subdued, and their territory possessed by the United States, it becomes necessary to establish governments therein, which shall be republican in form and principles, and form a "more perfect Union" with the parent Government. It is desirable that such a course should be pursued as to exclude from those governments every vestige of human bondage, and render the same forever impossible in this nation; and to take care that no principles of self-destruction shall be incorporated therein. In effecting this, it is to be hoped that no provision of the Constitution will be infringed, and no principle of the law of nations disregarded. Especially must we take care that in rebuking this unjust and treasonable war, the authorities of the Union shall indulge in no acts of usurpation which may tend to impair the stability and permanency of the nation. W thin these limitations, we hold it to be the duty of the Government to inflict condign punishment on the rebel belligerents, and so weaken their hands that they can never again endanger the Union; and so reform their municipal institutions as to make them republican in spirit as well as in name.

We especially insist that the property of the chief rebels should be seized and appropriated to the payment of the National debt, caused by the unjust and wicked war which they instigated.

How can such punishments be inflicted and such forfeitures produced without doing violence to established principles?

Two positions have been suggested.

First—To treat those States as never having been out of the Union because the Constitution forbids secession, and therefore a fact forbidden by law could not exist.

Second—To accept the position in which they placed themselves as severed from the Union; an independent government *de facto* and an alien enemy to be dealt with according to the laws of war.

It seems to me that while we do not aver that the United States are bound to treat them as an alien enemy, yet they have a right to elect so to do if it be for the interest of the Nation and that the "Confederate States" are estopped from denying that position. South Carolina, the leader and embodiment of the rebellion, in the month of January, 1861, passed the following resolution by the unanimous vote of her Legislature:

"*Resolved*, That the separation of South Carolina from the Federal Union *is final*, and she has no further interest in the Constitution of the United States; and that the only appropriate negotiations between her and the Federal Government are as to their mutual relations as *foreign* States."

The Convention that formed the government of the Confederate States, and all the eleven States that composed it, adopted the same declaration, and pledged their lives and fortunes to support it. That government raised large armies, and by its formidable power compelled the nations of the civilized world as well as our own Government to acknowledge them as an independent belligerent, entitled by the law of nations to be considered as engaged in a public war, and not merely in an insurrection. It is idle to deny that we treated them as a belligerent, entitled to all the rights, and subject to all the liabilities of an alien enemy. We blockaded their ports, which is an undoubted belligerent right; the extent of coast blockaded marked the acknowledged extent of their territory—a territory criminally acquired, but *de facto* theirs.

We acknowledged their sea-rovers as privateers and not as pirates, by ordering their captive crews to be treated as prisoners of war. We acknowledged that a commission from the Confederate Government was sufficient to screen Semmes and his associates from the fate of lawless buccaneers. Who but an acknowledged Government *de jure* or *de facto*, could have power to issue such a commission? The invaders of the loyal States were not treated as outlaws, but as soldiers of war, because they were commanded by officers holding commissions from that Government. The Confederate States were for four years what they claimed to be, an alien enemy, in all their rights and liabilities. To say they were States under the protection of that Constitution which they were rending, and within the Union which they were assaulting with bloody defeats, simply because they became belligerents through crime is making theory overule fact to an absurd degree. It will, I suppose, at least be conceded that the United States, if not obliged so to do, have a right to treat them as an alien enemy now conquered, and subject to all the liabilities of a vanquished foe.

If we are also at liberty to treat them as never having been out of the Union, and that their declarations and acts were all void because they contravened the Constitution, and therefore they were never engaged in a public war but merely insurgents, let us inquire which position is best for the United States. If they have never been otherwise than States in the Union, and we desire to try certain of the leaders for treason, the Constitution requires that they should be indicted and tried "*by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law.*"

The crime of treason can be committed only where the person is actually or potentially present. Jefferson Davis sitting in Richmond, counselling, or advising, or commanding an inroad into Pennsylvania, has committed no overt act in this State, and can be tried, if anywhere, only in the Richmond district. The doctrine of constructive presence, and constructive treason, will never, I hope, pollute our statutes or judicial decisions. Select an *impartial* jury from Virginia, and it is obvious that no conviction could ever be had. Possibly a jury might be packed to convict, but that would not be an "impartial" jury. It would be judicial murder, and would rank in infamy with the trial of Lord Russell; except only that the one was the murder of an innocent man, the other a traitor. The same difficulties would exist in attempting forfeitures, which can only follow conviction in States protected by the Constitution; and then it is said only for the life of the malefactor—Congress can pass no "bill of attainder."

Nor, under that theory, has Congress, much less the Executive, any power to interfere in remodelling those States upon reconstruction. What reconstruction is needed? Here are States which they say, have never been out of the Union, and which are consequently now in it without asking leave of any one. They are competent to send Senators and members to Congress. The state of war has broken no constitutional ligaments, for it was only an insurrection of individuals, not a public war waged by States Such is the reasoning, notwithstanding every State acted in its municipal capacity; and the court in the prize cases (2 Black 673) say: "*Hence in organizing this rebellion they have acted as States.*" It is no loose unorganized rebellion, having no defined boundary or possession. It has a boundary, marked by lines of bayonets, and which can be crossed only by force—south of this line is enemy's territory, because it is claimed and held in possession by an organized, hostile and belligerent power. What right has any one to direct a convention to be held in a sovereign State of this Union, to amend its Constitution and prescribe the qualifications of voters? The sovereign power of the nation is lodged in Congress. Yet where is the warrant in the Constitution for such sovereign power, much less the Executive, to intermeddle with the domestic institutions of a State, mould its laws, and regulate the elective franchise? It would be rank, dangerous and deplorable usurpation. In reconstruction, therefore, no reform can be effected in the Southern States if they have never left the Union. But reformation must be effected; the foundation of their institutions, both political, municipal and social must be broken up and relaid, or all our blood and treasure have been spent in vain. This can only be done by treating and holding them as a conquered people. Then all things which we can desire to do, follow with logical and legitimate authority. As conquered territory, Congress would have full power to legislate for them; for the territories are not under the Constitution except so far as the express power to govern them is given to Congress. They would be held in a territorial condition until they are fit to form State Constitutions, republican in fact, not in form only, and ask admission into the Union as new States. If Congress approve of their Constitutions, and think they have done works meet for repentance, these would be admitted as new States. If their Constitutions are not approved of, they would be sent back, until they have become wise enough so to purge their old laws as to eradicate every despotic and revolutionary principle—until they shall have learned to venerate the Declaration of Independence. I do not touch on the question of negro suffrage. If in the Union, the States have long ago regulated that, and for the Central Government to interfere with it would be mischievous impertinence. If they are to be admitted as new States they must form their own constitutions; and no enabling act could dictate its terms. Congress could prescribe the qualifications of voters while a territory, or when proceeding to call a convention to form a State government. That is the extent of the power of Congress over the elective franchise, whether in a territorial or state condition. The President has not even this or any other power to meddle in the subject, except by advice to Congress—and they on territories. Congress, to be sure, has some sort of compulsory power by refusing the State admission until they shall have complied with its wishes over this subject. Whether those who have fought our battles should all be allowed to vote, or only those of a paler hue, I leave to be discussed in the future when Congress can take legitimate cognizance of it.

If capital punishments of the most guilty are deemed essential as examples, we have seen that, on one theory, none of them can be convicted on fair trials—the complicity of the triers would defeat it. But, as a conquered enemy they could not escape. Their trials would take place by court-martial. I do not think they could thus be tried for treason; but they could be tried as belligerents, who have forfeited their lives, according to the laws of war. By strict rights of war, as anciently practiced, the victor held the lives, the liberty and the property of the vanquished at his disposal. The taking of the life, or reduction to bondage of the captives, have long ceased to be practised in case of ordinary wars; but the abstract right—the *summum jus*—is still recognized in exceptional cases where the cause of the war, or the character of the belligerent, or the safety of the victors justify its exercise. The same may be said of the seizure of property on land. Halleck (457) says some modern writers—Hautefeulle, for example—contends for the ancient rule, that private property on land may be subject to seizure. They are undoubtedly correct, with regard to the general abstract right, as deduced from the law of nature and ancient practice. Vattel says: "When, therefore, he has subdued a hostile nation, he undoubtedly may, in the first place, do himself justire respecting the object which has given rise to the war, and *indemnify himself for the expenses and damages* which he has sustained by it." And at page 369: "A conqueror, who has taken up arms not only against the sovereign but against the nation herself, and whose intention it was to subdue a fierce and savage people, and once for all to reduce an obstinate enemy, such a conqueror may, with justice, lay burdens on the conquered nation, both as a compensation for the expenses of the war, and as a punishment."

I am happy to believe that the Government has come to the conclusion. I cannot otherwise see how Capt. Werz can be tried by a Court Martial at Washington by acts done by him at Andersonville. He was in no way connected with our military organization, nor did he as a citizen connect himself with our army so as to bring his case within any of the acts of Congress. If he committed murder in Georgia, and Georgia was a State in the Union, tnen he should be tried according to her laws. The General Government has no jurisdiction over such crime, and the trial and execution of this wretch by a United States Military Court would be illegal. But if he was an officer of a beligerant enemy, making war as an independent people, now being conquered, it is a competent, holding them as a conquered foe, to try him for doing acts contrary to the laws of war, and if found guilty to execute or otherwise punish him. As I am sure the loyal man at the head of the Government will not involve the nation in illegal acts and thus set a precedent injurious to our national character, I am glad to believe that hereafter as conquered, and remit their condition and reconstruction to the sovereign power of the nation.

In short, all writers agree that the victor may inflict punishment upon the vanquished enemy even to the taking of his life, liberty, or the confiscation of all his property; but that this extreme right is never exercised except upon a cruel, barbarous, obstinate, or dangerous foe who has waged an unjust war.

Upon the character of the belligerent, and the justice of the war, and the manner of conducting it, depends our right to take the lives, liberty and property of the belligerent. This war had its origin in treason without one spark of justice. It was prosecuted before notice of it, by robbing our forts and armories, and our navy-yards; by stealing our money from the mints and depositories, and by surrendering our forts and navies by perjurers who had sworn to support the Constitution. In its progress our prisoners, by the authority of their government, were slaughtered in cold blood. Ask Fort Pillow and Fort Wagner. Sixty thousand of our prisoners have been deliberately starved to death because they would not enlist in the rebel armies. The graves at Andersonville have each an accusing tongue. The purpose and avowed object of the enemy "to found an empire whose corner-stone should be slavery," renders its perpetuity or revival dangerous to human liberty.

Surely, these things are sufficient to justify the exercise of the extreme rights of war—"to execute, to imprison, to confiscate." How many captive enemies it would be proper to execute, as an example to nations, I leave others to judge. I am not fond of sanguinary punishments, but surely some victims must propitiate the *manes* of our starved, murdered, slaughtered martyrs. A court martial could do justice according to law.

But we propose to confiscate all the estate of every rebel beligerent whose estate was worth $10,000, or whose land exceeded two hundred acres in quantity. Policy if not justice would require that the poor, the ignorant and the coerced should be forgiven. They followed the example and teachings of their wealthy and intelligent neighbors. The rebellion would never have originated with them. Fortunately those who would thus escape, from a large majority of the people, though possessing but a small portion of the wealth. The proportion of those exempt compared with the punished would be I believe about nine-tenths.

There are about six millions of freedmen in the South. The number of acres of land is 465,000,000. Of this those who own above two hundred acres each, number about 70,000 persons, holding in the aggregate (together with the States) about 394,000,000 acres, leaving for all the others below 200 each, about 71,000,000 of acres. By thus forfeiting the estate of the leading rebels, the Government would have 394,000,000 of acres, beside their own property, and yet nine-tenths of the people would remain untouched. Divide this land into convenient farms. Give, if you please, forty acres to each adult male freedmen. Suppose there are one million of them. That would require 40,000,000 of acres, which deducted from 394,000,000 leaves 354,000,000 of acres for sale. Divide it into suitable farms and sell it to the highest bidders. I think it, including town property, would average at least ten dollars per acre. That would produce $3,540,000,000—three billions five hundred and forty millions of dollars.

Let that be applied as follows, to wit:

1. Invest $300,000,000 in six per cent. Government bonds, and add the interest semi-annually to the pensions of those who have become entitled by this villainous war.

2. Appropriate $200,000,000 to pay the damages done to loyal men, North and South, by the rebellion.

3. Pay the residue, being 3,040,000,000, towards the payment of the National debt.

What loyal man can object to this? Look around you, and everywhere behold your neighbors, some with an arm, some with a leg, some with an eye, carried away by rebel bullets. Others horribly mutillated in every form. And yet numerous others wearing the weeds which mark the death of those on whom they leaned for support. Contemplate these monuments of rebel perfidy, and of patriotic suffering and then say if too much is asked for our valiant soldiers.

Look again, and see loyal men reduced to poverty by the confiscations by the Confederate States, and by the Rebel States—see Union men robbed of their property, and their dwellings laid in ashes by rebel raiders, and say if too much is asked for them. But above all, let us inquire whether imperative duty to the present generation and to posterity does not command us to compel the wicked enemy to pay the expenses of this unjust war. In ordinary transactions he who raises a false clamor and prosecutes an unfounded suit, is adjudged to pay the costs on his defeat. We have seen, that, by the law of nations, the vanquished in an unjust war must pay the expense.

Our war debt is estimated at from three to four billions of dollars. In my judgment, when all is funded and the pensions capitalized, it will reach more than four billions.

The interest at 6 per cent., only. (now much more,	$240,000,000
The ordinary expenses of our Government are,	120,000,000
For some years the extraordinary expenses of our army and navy will be	110,000,000
	$470,000,000

Four hundred and seventy millions to be raised by taxation—our present heavy taxes will not, in ordinary years, produce but little more than half that sum. Can our people bear double their present taxation? He who unnecessarily causes it will be accursed from generation to generation. It is fashionable to belittle our public debt, lest the people should become alarmed, and political parties should suffer. I have never found it wise to deceive the people. They can always be trusted with the truth. Capitalists will not be effected, for they cannot be deceived. Confide in the people, and you will avoid repudiation. Deceive them and lead them into false measures, and you may produce it. We pity the poor Englishmen whose national debt and burdensome taxation we have heard deplored from our childhood. The debt of Great Britain is just about as much as ours, (4,000,000,000,) four billions. But in effect it is but half as large—it bears but three per cent. interest. The current year tne chancellor of the exchequer, tells us, the interest was $131,806,900. Ours, when all shall be funded, will be nearly double.

The plan we have proposed would pay at least three-fourths of our debt. The balance could be managed with our present taxation. And yet to think that even that is to be perpetual is sickening. If it is to be doubled, as it must be if "restoration" instead of "reconstruction" is to prevail, would to God the authors of it could see themselves as an execrating public and posterity will see them.

Our new doctors of National law, who hold that the "Confederate States" were never out of the Union, but only insurgents and traitors, have became wiser than Grotius and Puffendorf and Rutherford and Vattel, and all modern publicists down to Halleck and Phillimore. They all agree that such a state of things as has existed here for four years is *public war* and constitutes the parties independent belliggerents, subject to the same rules of war as the foreign nations engaged in open warfare.

The learned and able professor at Law in the Cambridge university, Theophilus Parsons, lately said in a public speech—

"As we are victorious in war we have a right to impose upon the defeated party any terms necessary for our security. This right it perfect. It is not only in itself obvious, but it is asserted in every book on this subject, and is illustrated by all the wars of history. The rebels forced a war upon us; it was a long and costly and bloody war; and now that we have conqured them, we have all the rights which victory confers."

The only argument of the Restorationist is, that the States could not and did not go out of the Union because the Constitution forbids it. By the same reasoning you cou'd prove that no crime ever existed. No man ever committed murder, for the law forbids it! He is a shallow reasoner who could make theory overrule fact!

I prefer to believe the ancient and modern publicists, and the learned Professors of legal science, rather thad the extemporised doctrines of modern sciolists.

If "Restoration," as it is now properly christened, is to prevail over "Reconstruction," will some learned pundit of that school inform me in what condition Slavery and the Slave laws are? I assert that upon that theory not a slave has been liberated; not a slave law has been abrogated; but on the "Restoration" the whole Slave code is in legal force. Slavery was protected by our Constitution in every State in the Union where it existed. While they remained under that protection no power in the Federal Government could abolish Slavery. If, however, the Confederate States were admitted to be what they claimed, an indepeddent beliggerent *de facto*, then the war broke all treaties, compacts and ties between the parties, and slavery was left to its rights under the law of nations. These rights were none, for that law declares that "Man can hold no property in man." (Phillimore, page 316.) Then the laws of war enabled us to declare every bondman free, so long as we hold them in military possession. And the conquerer through Congress may declare them forever emancipated. But if the States are "states in the Union," then when war ceases they resume their positions with all their privileges untouched. There can be no "mutilated" restoration. That would be the work of Congress, alone, and would be "Reconstuction."

While I hear it said everywhere that slavery is dead, I cannot learn who killed it. No thoughtful man has pretended that Lincoln's proclamation, so noble in sentiment, liberated a single slave. It expressly excluded from its operation all those within our lines. No slave within any part of the rebel States in our possession, or in Tennessee, but only those beyond our limits and beyond our power were declared free. So General Smith conquered Canada by a proclamation! The President did not pretend to abrogate the slave laws of any of the States. "Restoration," therefore, will leave the "Union as it was"—a hideous idea. I am aware that a very able and patriotic gentleman, and learned historian, Mr. Bancroft, has attempted to place their freedom on different grounds. He says, what is undoubtedly true, that the proclamation did not free a slave. But he liberates them on feudal principles. Under the feudal system, when a king conquered his enemy, he parceled out his lands and conquered *subjects* among his chief retainers; the lands and serfs were held on condition of fealty and rendering military service when required. If the subordinate chief rebelled, he broke the condition on which he held them, and the lands and serfs became forfeited to the lord paramount. But it did not free the serfs. They, with the manors, were bestowed to other favorites. But the analogy fails in another important respect. The American slaveholder does not hold, by virtue of any grant from any Lord paramount—least of all by a grant from the General Government. Slavery exists by no law of the Union, but simply by local laws, by the laws of the States. Rebellion against the National authority is a breach of no condition of their tenure. It were more analagous to say that rebellion, against a State under whose laws they held, might work a forfeiture. But rebellion against neither government would *per se* have any such effect. On whom would the Lord paramount again bestow the slaves? The theory is plausible, but has no solid foundation.

The President says to the rebel States, "Before you can participate in the Government you must abolish slavery and reform your election laws." *That* is the command of a conquerer. *That* is reconstruction, not restoration—reconstruction too by assuming the powers of Congress. This theory will lead to melancholy results. Nor can the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery ever be ratified by three-fourths of the States, if *they* are States to be counted. Bogus Conventions of those States may vote for it. But no Convention honestly and fairly elected will ever do it. The frauds will not permanently avail. The cause of liberty must rest on a firmer basis. Counterfeit governments, like the Virginia, Louisiana, Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas pretenses, will be disregarded by the sober sense of the people, by future law, and by the courts. "Restoration" which within the next quarter of a century will germinate and produce the same bloody strife which has just ended.

But it is said by those who have more sympathy with rebel wives and children than for the widows and orphans of loyal men, that this stripping the rebels of their estates and driving them to exile or to honest labor, would be harsh and severe upon innocent women and children. It may be so; but that is the result of the necessary laws of war. But it is revolutionary, they say. This plan would, no doubt, work a radical reorganization in southern institutions, habits and manners. It is intended to revolutionize their principles and feelings. This may startle weak minds and shake weak nerves. So do all great improvements in the political world. It requires a heavy impetus to drive forward a sluggish people. When it was first proposed to free the slaves and arm the blacks, did not half the nation tremble?

The prim conservatives, the snobs, and the mail waiting-maids in Congress, were in hysterics.

The whole fabric of Southern society *must* be changed, and never can it be done if this opportunity is lost. Without this, this Government can never be, as it never has been, a true republic. Heretofore it had more the features of aristocracy than of democracy. The Southern States have been despotisms, not governments of the people. It is impossible that any practical equality of rights can exist where a few thousand men monopolize the whole landed property. The larger number of small proprietors the more safe and stable government. As the landed interest must govern, the more it is subdivided and held by independent owners, the better. What would be the condition of the State of New York if it were not for her independent yeomanry? She would be overwhelmed and demoralized by the Jews, Milesians and vagabonds of licentious cities. How can republican institutions, free schools, free churches, free social intercourse, exist in a mingled community of nabobs and serfs; of the owners of twenty thousand acre manors with lordly palaces, and the occupants of narrow huts inhabited by "low white trash?" If the South is ever to be made a safe republic, let her lands be cultivated by the toil of the owners, or the free labor of intelligent citizens. It will be hard to persuade the owner of ten thousand acres of land, who drives a coach and four, that he is not degraded by sitting at the same table, or in the same pew, with the embrowned and hard-handed farmer who has himself cultivated his own thriving homestead of 150 acres. This subdivision of the lands will yield ten bales of cotton to one that is made now, and he who produced it will own it and *feel himself a man.*

It is far easier and more beneficial to exile 70,000 proud, bloated and defiant rebels, than to expatriate four millions of laborers, native to the soil and loyal to the Government. This latter scheme was a favorite plan of the Blairs, with which they had for awhile inoculated our sainted President. But, a single experiment made him discard it and its advisers. Since I have mentioned the Blairs, I may say a word more of these persistent apologists of the South. For when the virus of Slavery has once entered the veins of the slaveholders, no subsequent effort seems capable of wholly eradicating it. They are a family of considerable power, some merit, of admirable audacity and execrable selfishness. With impetuous alacrity they seize the White Houses and hold possession of it, as in the late administration, until shaken off by the overpowering force of public indignation. Their pernicious counsel had well nigh defeated the re-election of Abraham Lincoln; and if it should prevail with the present Administration, pure and patriotic as President Johnson is admitted to be, it will render him the most unpopular Executive—save one—that ever occupied the Presidential chair. But there is no fear of that. He will soon say, as Mr. Lincoln did: "YOUR TIME HAS COME!"

This remodelling the institutions, and reforming the rooted habits of a proud aristocracy, is undoubtedly a formidable task; requiring the broad mind of enlarged statesmanship, and the firm nerve of the hero. But will not this mighty occasion produce—will not the God of liberty and order give us such men? Will not a Romulus, a Lycurgus, a Charlemange, a Washington arise, whose expansive views will found a free empire, to endure till time shall be no more?

This doctrine of Restoration shocks me. We have a duty to perform which our fathers were incapable of, which will be required at our hands by God and our Country. When our ancestors found a "more perfect Union" necessary, they found it impossible to agree upon a Constitution without tolerating, nay guaranteeing Slavery. They were obliged to acquiesce, trusting to time to work a speedy cure, in which they were disappointed. *They* had some excuse, some justification. But we can have none if we do not thoroughly eradicate Slavery and render it forever impossible in this republic.—The Slave power made war upon the nation. They declared the "more perfect Union" dissolved—solemnly declared themselves a foreign nation alien to this republic; for four years were in fact what they claimed to be. We accepted the war which they tendered and treated them as a government capable of making war. We have conquered them, and as a conquered enemy we can give them laws; can abolish all their municipal institutions and form new ones. If we do not make those institutions fit to last through generations of freemen, a heavy cause will be on us. Our glorious, but tainted, republic has been born to new life through bloody, agonizing pains. But this frightful "Restoration" has thrown it into "cold obstruction, and to death." If the rebel States have never been out of the Union, any attempt to reform their State institutions, either by Congress or the President, is rank usurpation.

Is all then lost? Is this great conquest to be in vain? That will depend upon the virtue and intelligence of the next Congress. To Congress alone belongs the power of reconstruction—of giving law to the vanquished. This is expressly decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dorr case, 7th Howard, 42. The Court say, "Under this article of the Constitution (the 4th) it rests with Congress to decide what government is the established one in a State, for the United States guarantees to each a republican form of government," et cetera. But we know how difficult it is for a majority of Congress to overcome preconceived opinions. Besides, before Congress meets, things will be so inaugurated—precipitated—it will be still more difficult to correct.

If a majority of Congress can be found wise and firm enough to declare the Confederate States a conquered enemy, reconstruction will be easy and legitimate; and the friends of freedom will long rule in the councils of the nation. If restoration prevails, the prospect is gloomy, and new "lords will make new laws." The Union party will be overwhelmed. The Copperhead party has become extinct with Secession. But with Secession it will revive. Under "restoration" every rebel State will send rebels to Congress; and they, with their allies in the North, will control Congress, and occupy the White House. Then restoration of laws and ancient Constitutions will be sure to follow, our public debt will be repudiated, or the rebel National debt will be added to ours, and the people be crushed beneath heavy burdens.

Let us forget all parties, and build on the broad platform of "reconstructing" the Government out of the conquered territory converted into new and free States, and admitted into the Union by the sovereign power of Congress, with another plank—"THE PROPERTY OF REBELS SHALL PAY OUR NATIONAL DEBT, *and indemnify freedmen and loyal sufferers*—and that under no circumstances will we suffer the National debt to be repudiated, or the interest scaled below the contract rates; nor permit any part of the rebel debt to be assumed by the Nation."

Let all who approve of these principles rally with us. Let all others go with Copperheads and rebels. Those will be the opposing parties. Young men, this duty devolves on you. Would to God, if only for that, that I were still in the prime of life, that I might aid you to fight through this last and greatest battle of freedom!

Miscellaneous.

HARD TO PLEASE.

The *Daily News* this morning writes: "The working classes of the South are exposed more than those of this section at present are, to the pressure of negro competition. The equality of the two begins its assertion there, in a form more threatening to the white laborer than even in the case of the North. The progress of the struggle at the South may therefore be watched by the working classes here as a study of what is, as yet, but in progress of development among themselves."

It is difficult to satisfy men who are determined to grumble. We have been confidently assured at different times by the *Daily News* and its friends, the malignant proslavery men.

First, That the free negro will not work at all, but.

Second, That he will work so much better than the white laborer, that the latter will be injured by the "pressure of negro competition.

Third, That the country will be ruined by the idleness of the free blacks, but.

Fourth, That the negroes are so eager for work as to leave none for white workmen.

Fifth, That the negroes are a curse to the country, but.

Sixth, That the slave system, which made negro breeding a regular and profitable business, and thus increased their numbers at an abnormal rate, was a divine institution and a blessing to the land.

Seventh, That the negro is naturally an abject coward, but.

Eighth, That he is a most dangerous creature, capable of rising and murderiog a community double his numbers and with a hundred times his strength in arms and all preparations for defence.

Ninth, That the negro can only live in a warm climate, like that of the southern States, but.

Tenth, That now he is set free there he will immediately rush north, and take the bread out of the mouths of the white workingmen here.

Eleventh, That white men cannot work in the southern fields, which can be cultivated only by negroes, but.

Twelfth, That the negroes ought all to be colonized in Africa, or driven off to some remote corner of this continent.

Thirteenth, That the freedmen are so stupid and ignorant as to be dangerous to the republic, but.

Fourteenth, That they ought not to be instructed, or permitted to acquire knowledge.

Fifteenth That it would be a curse to northern workingmen to have the negroes flock into these states, but.

Sixteenth, That northern workingmen ought not to favor a policy which would make the negroes contented to remain in the South.

Seventeenth, That the workingmen of the northern states are the most intelligent, the most capable, the most industrious and the most virtuous in the world, but.

Eighteenth, That they will inevitably be ruined and deprived of work by the competition of ignorant and idle negroes.

Nineteenth, That the presence of the blacks amongst us will always be a source of difficulty and trouble, but.

Twentieth, That the Emancipation act is wrong, chiefly because, under its operation, the negro race is likely to die out, like the Indians.

These are some of the curious contradictions into which men fall who ignore all general principales, and follow only the will-o'-the wisp of their prejudices. It is not only in relation to the negro question that they are thus blinded—their folly extends to other affairs. For instance, they assert very earnestly that a merchant ought to be free to sell his goods wherever he wants; but they will not have a laborer sell his labor as freely—though that labor creates the goods. They insist that we shall buy calico in the cheapest market, but not labor. They laugh at protective legislation," and yet cry out that white workmen must suffer, unless protected against "the pressure of negro competition." They welcome immigration from abroad, at the same time that they try to persuade workingmen here that the labor market is already overstocked. These are the same men who, before the war, declared the negro a beast, a monkey, possessed of every vile quality, and a terrible danger to the community, and yet urged the reopening of the African slave trade. *N. Y. Evening Post.*

AN IMPORTANT OMISSION.

By glancing over the official proceedings of the Copperhead Convention as published in their organs, an important omission will be discovered. The following resolution was offered by Mr. H. W. Petriken, of Lycoming, which was referred to the Committee, on Resolutions, without debate

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 22, 1865.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, of Cambria.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE,
Hon. D. B. ARMSTRONG, of Bedford co.
Gen. MOSES A. ROSS, of Somerset co.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
J. T. KEAGY, Esq., of Bedford.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
Capt. ADAM WEAVERLING, Bloody Run.
TREASURER,
Capt. SIMON DICKERHOOF, Bedford.
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
DANIEL SAMS, West Providence.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM KIRK, St. Clair.
COMMISSIONER,
HENRY J. BRUNER, Cumberland Valley.
POOR DIRECTORS,
JOHN S. HETRICK, 3 yr., M. Woodberry,
LEONARD BITNER, 2 yrs., Juniata.
AUDITOR,
JAMES ALLISON, Napier.
CORONER,
Capt. AMOS ROBINETT, Southampton

ASSESS THE SOLDIERS! ASSESS THE CIVILIANS!!

See that the soldiers in the field and those at home are assessed at once. The election takes place on the 10th day of October and you cannot be ready for it at too early a moment. See to it that every Union voter is properly assessed before it is too late!

OH! HOW THEY LOVE HIM.

The tenth resolution of the Democratic platform bids for the soldiers vote in the following flattering and endearing terms:

"*Resolved*, That the gallant soldiers of the Republic, who so nobly risked their lives in defence of the Union and the Constitution merit and will receive the undying gratitude of the American people. Living, they shall live in our warmest affections—and, dying their memories will be cherished for all time to come. To say—as our political opponents do—that they fought and bled and died mainly for the freedom of the negro, is a gross insult on their patriotism, and an outrage which will be indignantly resented by their surviving comrades through the ballot-box."

What flattery and compliment they have for the soldier now in the hour of victory, in the day of his glorious triumph. But what did they say in the dark and dread hour of peril and uncertainty, when the life of the nation was trembling in the balance, and the brave boys in blue were offering up their own lives to save that of the nation. Here it is:

"*Resolved*, That inasmuch as the policy of the President and party in power, by managing and conducting the war, has not been consistent with, but in palpable and criminal violations of the spirit and letter of the Crittenden resolutions of July, 1861, as avowed by them and conveyed to the people, *that we are relieved from giving it any* SUPPORT, AID OR SYMPATHY, *believing that to do so voluntarily, would be to give a willing hand in subverting the Constitution and destroying the Union.*"

This resolution was passed at a Democratic meeting in the Court House on the 2d of May, 1864, and was offered by John Palmer, Esq., who, in opposition to a gallant soldier, is now asking the votes of the men who, according to his resolution, were then giving willing hands in subverting the Constitution and destroying the Union.

The following specimen of the gratitude of the Democracy to the soldier, we commend to the special notice of the gallant boys of the 138th P. V., and to all the members of the glorious 6th Corps. It was intended to ridicule the rejoicings of the Union men of Bedford over the brilliant victories of Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley in September, 1864:

"The loyalists of Bedford, were determined, on last Wednesday, to let the people know that if the Confederates had taken all Grant's cattle that there were still some bells left. The clappers will not make Lincoln votes. *Try some other place than the temple of God, when you wish to gloat over the carnage of friend or foe.*"—*Gazette, Sept.* 30, 1864.

"The general Bounty Bill has at last become a law. I enclose you a copy. Please lay it before your readers at an early day, so *that the people of Bedford county may behold the entertainment to which they are invited.* I hope the bill will be satisfactory to all concerned. In my opinion it compares favorably with that other paragon of legislative wisdom, the Conscription Bill."—*B. F. Meyers' Letter to the Gazette, March* 28, 1864.

Here we find the editor of the *Gazette* endeavoring to make odious to the people, a bill to provide bounties for the brave men who went forth to fight their country's battles, now he has the brazen impudence to try to palm himself and his party upon the soldiers as their friend. This same professed friend of the soldier again showed his friendship when he said in the *Gazette*, Jan. 22, 1864—

We must say, that laying aside all political prejudices we are opposed to the principle of allowing men to vote out of the State on any pretext whatever. We believe in the doctrines of our earliest statesmen; that a standing army is dangerous to a republic. AND FURTHER BELIEVE THAT GIVING SOLDIERS THE POWER TO VOTE ONLY DOUBLES THE DANGER.

The whole party showed their gratitude when, on the 8th of August, 1864, *they cast* 1696 *votes in this county against permitting the soldier to vote and in favor of degrading him to the level of the negro.* They also showed their gratitude to the soldiers friends by kicking out of their party the only three men in Bedford Borough certainly known to have voted for the amendment.

Soldiers and friends of the soldier what do you think of such fawning, cringing, lying, hypocritical sneaks as the men who are now trying to make you believe that *they* are your friends by crying nigger, nigger, nigger, white man's government, &c. Remember they are the same men who mourned over your victories, rejoiced over your defeats, who called you "blue bellied Yankees," "hired Hessians," "old Abe's hirelings," "Lincoln's myrmidons," "Lincoln's slaves," who persistently tried to make out that you were fighting, not to preserve the Union, but to set the negro free, and who would now have you believe that it was not they, but the Union men who did it, and call upon you to resent it by voting against the men who stood by you and the Union until victory, glorious and triumphant, crowned your arms.

A FEW THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

We desire to keep a few facts relative to the status of the Copperhead party in this county, before the people. We would have the people

REMEMBER, that the leaders, one and all, ardently sympathized with the traitorous rebels, and that they now plead for those in the custody of the United States with all the earnestness of their souls.

REMEMBER, that the stars and stripes, the emblem of our nationality, was scoffed at by them, torn from appropriate places, and supplanted by the "red white and red," the emblems of organized treason.

REMEMBER, that the "Star Spangled Banner," "Red, White and Blue," &c., were forced to give way to the favorite airs of the rebels. Yes, who does not remember how night was made hideous by the singing of "Maryland, my Maryland," "The Bonny Blue Flag," &c?

REMEMBER, that hundreds of pistols and other deadly weapons were imported into Bedford county, and carried by the members of this same party, to shoot Union men for no other reason than that they were in favor of suppressing armed treason.

REMEMBER, that the barns of Union men were burned, their lives threatened, and their families intimidated because they asked the Government to assert the supremacy of the laws, and were willing to give to it their assistance.

REMEMBER, that Churches and school houses were burned because men who loved their country, met there to worship God.

REMEMBER, that enrolling officers were shot at, and narrowly escaped with their lives because they undertook to enforce a national edict.

REMEMBER, that no less than 600 of this party refused to report when drafted, and skedaddled to the mountains, skulked away in caves or fled to Canada.

REMEMBER, that every barn burner who, in the deep darkness of the night, stole up to and applied the torch to the property of Union men, is a rabid Copperhead.

REMEMBER, that the heathenish incendiary, who under cover of darkness, prompted by the spirit of the devil, stealthily kindled the fire which consumed the house of God, if living to-day, is a traitor and a Copperhead.

REMEMBER, that every deserter who fled to Canada to enjoy the protection of a foreign Government, is and ought to be a Copperhead.

REMEMBER, that every skedaddler who secreted himself for months in the "pine clad hills" of the old Keystone State is to-day a living, breathing, blathering Copperhead.

REMEMBER, that every skulker who found his way to the caves of our rugged mountains, with loads of weapons, who threatened death and destruction on all hands, and then ran away from his shadow, is a blatant Copperhead.

REMEMBER, that ministers of the gospel were reviled, condemned and persecuted because they prayed for the preservation of the institutions of our fathers.

REMEMBER, that the Copperhead party in a body voted to exclude the soldier from the right of suffrage, and that they kicked men out of the party, who had the manliness to disobey the order of the leaders and vote the soldiers this privilege.

REMEMBER, that every man who has desired the success of the rebellion, who aided, abetted and countenanced it in any manner, shape or form is a Copperhead leader to the extent of his intelligence.

REMEMBER, that those who secretly met for the purpose of organizing resistence to the draft in Napier and St. Clair townships are to-day, true to their instincts, in the Copperhead ranks.

REMEMBER, that the life of Lieut. Josiah Baughman was taken, while performing his duty, in strict accordance with the secret teachings of the Copperhead leaders, and that if the creature who murdered him were to-day arrested and lodged in jail for this heinous crime he would be feasted by the treason worshipping portion of the community.

REMEMBER, that Deputy Provost Marshal Jacob Crouse was murdered in obedience to the dictates of these same leaders who said "Let that man, [the Provost Marshal] whoever he may be, make up his mind that he cannot live a peaceful life, nor die an honorable death."

REMEMBER, that the Copperhead managers of the monetary affairs of Bedford county have become indebted to the State of Pennsylvania in the sum of $16,000.

REMEMBER, that $755.24 was added to this debt in one day because the Copperhead county Commissioners refused to make provisions to pay it.

REMEMBER, that under the administration of this party the Poor House of Bedford county, which ought to be a decent asylum for the aged and infirm, has become a bye-word and a reproach.

REMEMBER, that the men who are now flattering the soldier, wore, during his absence in the army, the Copperhead badge, the emblem of sympathy and treason. The *Gazette* under date of May 8, 1863, says: "*We wore, when in Philadelphia, a Democratic badge,—a head of liberty, cut out of a copper cent. And, now, we give notice, that we will wear whatever ornaments we please.*"

REMEMBER, that the individual who indentifies himself with the Copperhead organization is as much responsible for the party as if he were a principal actor.

REMEMBER, that every truly loyal man has been driven from the party. We cite a few prominent names, Hon. John Cessna, William M. Hall, Esq., John W. Lingenfelter, Esq., Moses A. Points, Esq., Henry J. Bruner, Esq., and there are any number of others which we can name.

SOLDIERS WILL REMEMBER, that if they vote the Copperhead ticket, they will stand side by side, with the distinguished parties whose record we have above enumerated. Oh soldiers, can you mix with such an array of treachery and traitors.

☞ Let the soldiers remember, that when the Copperhead return judges of this district met last fall, to count the votes for Congressman, Judge and members of the Legislature, they threw away, and rejected hundreds of the soldiers votes, while they accepted and counted the votes of the paupers in Bedford and Adams counties.—*Somerset Herald and Whig.*

PREACHING vs. PRACTICE.

The following is the preaching of the 6th resolution of the Democratic platform adopted at Harrisburg:

"That the effort now making by certain persons to use the power of the General Government with a view to force negro suffrage on the States against the will of the people and contrary to existing laws, is not only a high crime against the constitution but a deliberate and wicked attempt to put the States of this Union (all of them more or less and some of them entirely) under the domination of negroes, to africanize a large portion of the country and degrade the white race morally and socially as well as politically to the low level of the black. We will not acknowledge the incapacity of our own race to govern itself, nor surrender the destinies of the country into the hands of negroes, nor put ourselves under their guardianship, nor give up to them the political privileges which we inherited from our fathers and we exhort our brethren in other States to take up the same attitude and maintain it firmly."

Contrasted with the above we give the following record of Democratic Practice on the nhgro question:

Who said that all men are created equal? Thomas Jefferson, the father of Democracy.

Who gave the negroes the right of suffrage in New York? The Democratic Party.

Who presided over the Convention which gave this privilege to negroes? Martin Van Buren, a Democrat.

Who afterwards elected Martin Van Buren to the Presidency. The Democratic Party.

Who married a negro woman, and by her had mulatto children? Richard M. Johnson, a good Democrat.

Who elected Richard M. Johnson Vice President of the United States? The Democratic Party.

If President Van Buren had died, and Richard M. Johnson had become President, who would have become the Democratic mistress of the White House? The same negro woman.

Who made the negro a citizen of the State of Maine! The Democratic Party.

Who enacted a similar law in Massachusetts? The Democratic Party.

Who permitted every colorod person owning $250 in New York to become a voter? A General Assembly, purely Democratic.

Who repealed the laws of Ohio which required negroes to give bonds and security before settling in that State? The Democratic Party.

Who made mulattoes legal voters in Ohio? A Democratic Supreme Court, of which Reuben Wood was Chief Justice.

What became of Reuben Wood? The Democratic Party elected him Governor three times and he is still a leader of the Democratic Party.

Who helped to give free negroes the right to vote in Tennessee, under her constitution of 1796? General Jackson.

Was General Jackson a good Democrat? He generally passed as such.

Who, with the above facts, and many others, staring them in the face, are continually whinning about "negro suffrage" and negro equality? The Democratic Party.

Such is the record of the party whose cry is Rally for the White man's Government in Pennsylvania. In New York the same party preaches an entirely different doctrine. The *Daily News* thus discusses the question.

"The conflict at arms is over, and now commences the struggle for political ascendency, with the weapons of political antagonism sanctioned by republicanism. If the Southern people have profited by their experience, if they have learned a lesson of prudence from their adversaries, they will, without sacrificing principle, give a little more heed to the suggestions of expediency. The South must learn to use the weapons that have been used against it; and the first advantage to be gained is the conversion of the negro population into an element of political power.

The manufacturers of New England, who have not hesitated to realize pecuniary profit from civil strife upon contracts for military supplies, have been sagacious enough to employ their dependents as instruments of political supremacy. At every election where their interests were in question, they marched their employees in their factories in solid phalanx to the polls, never scrupling to make the relation between capital and labor available to control the exercise of the elective franchise among those who depended more or less upon their volition for daily bread for themselves and families. This agency of political power has hitherto been withheld from the Southern people by the peculiar nature of their industrial system; it is now within their grasp. Will they permit a fatal pride, a traditional prejudice, a weak deference to caste, to stand in the way of their resumption of political equality, perhaps of political supremacy?

We have no fear of that. The strength and self-reliance, the indomitable will and fertility intellectual and moral resources of the Southern character have been too well demonstrated in their struggle for independence to leave us now in doubt as to their capacity for good management in the warfare of mind against mind that is to come. The question is, can the Southern whites control the negro vote? It is for themselves to judge. The abolitionists of the North will, undoubtedly, make every effort to educate the freedmen to Black Republican principles, and to that end their emissaries will labor diligently, and with the system and proverbial cunning of New England's political apostle. Are the native Southerners equal to the task of confronting and defeating these influences? We do not pretend to know better than themselves their resources to maintain such a contest. Let them consider the subject for themselves, in view of the advantages they possess, through their familiarity with the character of the negro, and decide whether they can control the political action of the inferior race. If they cannot, let their opposition to negro suffrage be firm and energetic. But, if they have faith in their power to direct the political organization of the blacks, their first step should be to put a vote in the hands of every adult negro, trusting to their own sagacity and natural advantages to render that ballot the servant of their wishes and of their interests. It is a simple question of policy, and as such we have suggested its consideration to the Southern people. For the sake of the supremacy of Democratic doctrines, we desire that every element of Democratic strength shall be brought into the field. It is a matter for the late slaveholding States to act upon; and we would have them decide in accordance with their own conception of what is best for themselves and for the Democracy."

Here we have the true animus of the Democratic party. Their case is a desperate one and they get up a cry about negro equality wherever they think they can deceive the people and gain a few votes by it. Where there is a hope of gaining votes by favoring negro equality, they are not only ready and willing but eager advocates of negro equality, and they take to it as naturally as ducks to water, because as seen by their record it is their ancient faith and they are the party, as they claim, that never changes. We commend the above, to the gentleman who gets up letters for soldiers about negro suffrage.

The Wisconsin Democratic State Convention opens on the 20th at Madison.

"CESSNA vs. CESSNA."

Beneath this caption the *Gazette* of last week undertook to show great inconsistency in the political course of the Hon. John Cessna, and for this purpose, published the following resolutions of a Democratic county meeting in September, 1861, which the editor informs us were written by Mr. Cessna:

"*Resolved*, That we hereby approve, endorse and ratify the platform of Democratic principles adopted by our late County Convention and cordially recommend the ticket nominated by that convention to the support of the people."

"*Resolved*, That the civil war, by which our country is at present distracted, is the natural offspring of misguided sectionalism, engendered by fanatical agitators, North as well as South, and that the Democratic party have equally opposed the extremes of both sections, and having, at all times, zealously contended for the administration of the General Government, within its constitutional limits, that party is in no way responsible for calamities that have resulted from a departure from its doctrines and a disregard of its warning and advice.

"*Resolved*, That the following resolution of the Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, lately introduced into Congress by him and adopted almost unanimously by that body, so far as it relates to the objects of the war, meets with the approbation of the Democracy of Bedford county: "Resolved, that the present civil war has been forced on us by the disunionists of the Southern States now in rebellion against the Government of the United States; that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of passion and resentment, will recollect only their duty to their country, that the war is not waged for conquest or subjugation, or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the states, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several states under it unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects shall be accomplished the war ought to cease."

In contrast to this it publishes the following one of the resolutions of the late Republican State Convention, of which Mr. Cessna was a distinguished member:

"That, having conquered the rebellious states, they should be held in subjugation, and the treatment they are to receive, and the laws which are to govern them, should be referred to the law-making power of the nation, to which they legitimately belong."

Now where is the remarkable inconsistency in all this? The editor might accuse all the members of Congress of the same inconsistency who afterwards supported the emancipation policy of President Lincoln. The doctrine of the above resolutions was the doctrine of the entire Congress of 1861, and of the people generally. It is the doctrine of loyal men to-day. It is true, there is in these resolutions a little unnecessary glorification of the late Democracic party, especially in the light of its history of four years, but that was quite natural for one in Mr. Cessna's position. He believed that the Democratic party would sustain the government in the prosecution of the war, and labored earnestly, with the late lamented Maj. Tate, to bring the party in Bedford county up to that mark. How well he succeeded for a little while, the above resolutions will show. The Democracy of Bedford county have not passed any resolutions with that ring in them since. They have all had a coppery jingle, but Mr. Cessna did not write them. When the Democratic party ceased to exist, and degenerated into a traitorous copperhead rump, and under the control of Vallandigham, Long and Ben. Wood at Chicago, resolved the war "*a failure*," Mr. Cessna left the concern. There was no other course left him.

The editor has no need to asseverate that Mr. Cessna wrote the above resolutions. For just this one time we shall take the editor at his word, and shall not call to see the manuscript. Let him take good care of it; it is a valuable and interesting *souvenir* of the better days of the Democratic party. The internal evidence of the authorship is quite sufficient for us. Who else could have written these resolutions? While Mr. Cessna was inditing them, the other leaders of the party, with one or two well known exceptions, were loud in their denunciations of the war, and in their denial of the right to coerce the rebellious States. And such was the doctrine they held up till the day when Lee surrendered.

THEY RALLY!

The Democracy rallied at Schellsburg on the 16th, instant to celebrate the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and to protect it from the dangers with which it is supposed to be encompassed. This is certainly extremely kind of them, and whatever else the Copperheads may be charged with, they cannot be said, without gross flattery, to display any bashfulnes. It is true that during four years of terrible war, when the treasure and the best blood of the country were required to maintain the Union of the States, without which the Constitution would have had no more practical value than a Roman palimpsest, these gentlemen hadn't time to rally. When the Government ordered a draft to reinforce our brave soldiers in the field, the Copperheads rallied to resist it, denounced it on all hands, and burnt the barns of the officers charged with its execution; and when it was proposed to enlist negro troops so as to avoid this very conscription, the Copperheads rallied again with remarkable unanimity in opposition to this measure. How enthusiastically they rushed to the front to deprive the soldier of the right of suffrage who was perilling life and limb in defense of that very Constitution which they now profess so deeply to revere! They rallied again at Chicago to denounce the war as a failure and to demand an immediate and unconditional cessation of hostilities. In short, there is not one measure which the Government undertook during this four years war, for the purpose of maintaining and defending the constitution, that these Copperheads did not violently oppose. By their unreasoning clamor and threats they often succeeding in postponing measures that were necessary for the public defense. But no sooner had the war ceased by which Constitution, Union, Law and all that we hold dear as American citizens were preserved, than these fellows hurried forward with superserviceable zeal to show their devotion to the Constitution.

The election of delegates to the South Carolina State Constitutional Assembly came off on the 5th. About a quarter of the names on the "Union" ticket are elected. The majority are Conservatives. Wade Hampton and several officers of the late Confederate armies have been returned by large majorities.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.

Some of our friends are annoyed when they occasionally meet a returned soldier who will not vote the Republican ticket—his own ticket—but clings in spite of reason to his old political associates. We cannot expect the votes of all the soldiers. That would be requiring too much of poor, weak human nature. Philanthropists and philosophers who have zealously labored for the emancipation of their race, are not so sanguine as to imagine that a man will leap at one bound from slavery into the very front rank of intelligent freemen; nor need we expect that all soldiers merely by wearing the badge of the Union will be transformed from negro-hating democrats into genuine Republicans. It would require a longer time, and a mightier war than the last to uproot the prejudices that have been implanted in the hearts of men by modern democracy. A man does not always change his opinions because he wears the insignia that are supposed to indicate a revolution of sentiment. Prejudice and servility to party are not so easily overcome. The tyranny which a false democracy so long exercised over the minds of the multitude, making a failure to vote "the ticket, the whole ticket and nothing but the ticket," a high crime and misdemeanor, which rarely failed of its punishment, has not entirely lost its sway. There are many yet so completely under the thraldom of party that they would consider themselves guilty of an unpardonable sin if they did not vote the ticket labeled "democratic." The Democratic party was for many years an inexorable despotism over the minds and consciences of men, accepting nothing short of a blind, implicit obedience to its dictates; until at last, the people in their indignation, hurled it from power. To its discipline and drill it owed its great success; and to its despotic spirit is due that intolerant fanaticism which has so long signalized our political conflicts, employing against the man who dared act and think for himself all the engines of private and party persecution. It is no cause for wonder then, that there are yet many who yield unthinking obedience to its behests.

What shall we say of these soldiers who tamely and submissively, under the orders of party drill sergeants, march up to the polls and vote for the very men who sought to disfranchise them? Why, only this, that they do not value the right of suffrage, the dearest that an American citizen owns, high enough to resent the flagrant insult, or that they wished in their hearts the success of the Copperhead party, at the very time that party denounced, as a disgraceful failure, the war in which they were imperiling their lives. While they were battling for country, upholding her sacred cause on the very point of their bayonets, the Copperheads were plotting at home to degrade them, and yet from mere force of habit, or for the causes we have mentioned, there are some soldiers who will continue to vote for those who sought to inflict upon them this gross outrage. That soldier must have a hide as thick as that of the elephant Hannibal who would not have eagerly resented this political outrage had it been consummated. Those who attempted it should not so easily be permitted to escape the consequence of their acts—the refusal on the part of every soldier to have any political association with them. But as we said already, we cannot expect the vote of all the soldiers. We have heard of some who wore the collar so meekly that they went to the polls and voted to disfranchise themselves! Party obedience could go no further.

While there are a very few soldiers who will vote with this Copperhead party, we are rejoiced to know that the great majority of them are right. The Democratic leaders know it, and are very industrious just now in looking up the small number of these who have returned from the army still calling themselves "Democrats," and who will graciously and condescendingly consent, out of pity for old associates in distress to act as Vice Presidents and Secretaries of a Copperhead meeting.

REPUDIATION.

One of the speakers at the Democratic meeting on Monday evening of Court week openly advocated repudiation, another while not openly advocating it, did advocate the taxing of United States bonds, which he very well knew would be a breach of faith on the part of the Government and a preliminary step toward repudiation, and the one which the more cunning Democrats advocate because it is more plausible and they know that in the end it must lead to repudiation. Yes, the Democratic party now favors repudiation of the National debt, a debt in large part incurred for money to pay our gallant soldiers. The Democratic party opposed the borrowing of that money to pay the soldiers, and now they propose to rob the patriotic men who came forward in the darkest hours of our country's peril and lent, many of them, their all, to the Government to pay her soldiers in the field. Besides this thousands of brave soldiers have themselves accepted United States bonds in payment of their wages from the Government, many thousands more are dependent upon their pensions for support. The Democracy profess love for the soldier and in the same breath, by repudiation, propose to rob not only the soldier, and take away his pension, but to rob the men who gave their money to pay the soldier. Men who fought and bled for your country, for her glorious flag, for her free institutions, for national unity, for the preservation of civil and religious liberty, what do you think of the men, who would not only disgrace our national character by repudiation, but while professing friendship for you, propose to rob not only you, but all those who stood by you in the darkest hours of the rebellion?

The election in California, on the 6th, passed off quietly, and the vote was light. The principal counties return Union men to the Legislature.

The constitutional election took place in Colorado on the 5th. The Constitution is carried by a large majority.

The Massachusetts Republican State Convention meets at Worcester on the 14th. The Democrats meet at the same place on the 28th.

The Republican State Convention of Wisconsin met on the 7th. Charles R. Gill was nominated for Attorney General of the State.

MRS. SURRATT AND HER FRIENDS.

In the discharge of his official duties, Major General Hartranft hanged this modern Messalina, and the Copperheads, naturally enough, are in agony over it. In their rage they declare that they will not vote for him. While everybody admires his gallantry as a soldier, and speaks in high terms of the truly valuable services he has rendered his country, it is not to be expected that he will receive the suffrage of the Copperheads after hanging one of their friends. Although the public generally are agreed that the punishment fell far short of that due the infamous crime of which she was convicted, and that the execution was in the discharge of high official duty, it can hardly be expected that the near relatives and sympathizing friends, who may have an uneasy sensation about the throat themselves should pay honors to the executioner. We agree with the *Gazette*, that is asking a little too much, and shall not, therefore insist that these afflicted mourners shall vote for the gallant soldier. With Yellow-plush, we can "phansy their pheelinks."

"No wretch e'er felt the halter draw
With good opinion of the law,"

or, we may add of its officer, and the opinion entertained by the late Mrs. Surratt of her executioners is sympathized in by the whole Copperhead family. Let them wipe their eyes, and be comforted; we shall not insis on their votes. It would be sad, indeed, if there were not enough loyal men just now in Pennsylvania, to elect the gallant hero of Fort Steadman in spite of all the venomous Copperheads in creation.

THADDEUS STEVENS' SPEECH.

To the exclusion of the usual variety of matter on our outside page, we this week publish the speech of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, at Lancaster, Pa. The New York *Tribune*, while dissenting from some of the views of the venerable statesman, pays the following high tribute to his honesty, integrity and ability:

"The Hon. Thaddeus Stevens is one of the ablest living statesmen of this or any country, and his opinions bear the weight which is commanded by unquestioned honesty and ripe experience. A native of Vermont, he has given nearly all his adult life to Pennsylvania, to her signal advantage and his own lasting renown. He will be remembered with affectionate gratitude as the author of her Common School system after a score of Presidents shall have been utterly forgotten. As the master-spirit of Governor Ritner's administration, inaugurated thirty years ago, he contributed signally to its usefulness and its unpopularity. As a member of the State Convention which soon after revised, but did not improve, the Constitution of Pennsylvania, his votes and speeches proved him in advance of the greater number of his cotemporaries. And it is a truth which will long serve to keep green his memory, that, through the darkest hours of general abasement at the foot-stool of the Slave Power, though living on that Southern border of the Free States where that servility is most general and explicable, he never dissembled nor qualified his intense hostility to the infernal "institution," with all its adjuncts and belongings.

Mr. Stevens is one of the few intrinsically great men now left in public life, where he, in the natural course of events, must soon be known no more. As one of that small number of our able politicians who were never bewitched by a misleading view of the White House as the predestined goal of their ambition, he speaks with unusual freedom, and is heard with a trust which the mob of Presidential aspirants neither command nor deserve.

A PARDON.

The Hon. Alex. H. Coffroth has just returned from Washington with a pardon for Mengel Reed, whose case was to have come up for trial before the United States District Court at Pittsburgh on the 21st inst. The *Gazette* scoffed at the very thought of charging him with treason. Whence comes then the precipitate haste with which Mr. Coffroth is sent to Washington to make intercession for him? Is this the way in which injured innocence asserts itself? By no means. Conscious and notorious guilt, on the other hand, seeks an agent in Mr. Coffroth who is known to possess influence in Washington, by reason of his support of the great emancipation amendment.

Of course, we shall have some silly attempts on the part of the *Gazette* to explain this away, which with genuine copperheads are altogether unnecessary and hypocritical, because they largely participated in his guilt. They have no influence with loyal men. We expect of course, that we will also be charged with persecuting an innocent youth, who saunters out of the courts of justice, with a previous presidential pardon in his pocket. Let that be a salve for all the wounds that we may inadvertently inflict in calling the attention of the public to his case. Let him console himself that it is much better to have the pardon of the government which he hated, than to have had a loyal bullet lodged in his heart on the field of Gettysburg.

The Chambersburg *Repository says*:

The President has pardoned Mr. Mengel Reed, of Bedford, who was recently arrested on the charge of treason and conveyed to Pittsburgh for trial. It is worthy of notice that he was not discharged from arrest by the legal authorities of the government, nor liberated by taking the oath of allegiance, as must have been the case had Mr. Mengel Reed applied for relief as a citizen of the North whose fidelity was unjustly assailed; but he sought pardon under the act of Congress as an enemy—one who had taken up arms against the government, and the pardon recites that he is pardoned as a traitor—or in other words, that he is justly charged with treason and the President generously relieves him of its fearful penalties. Thus while the Democratic papers of Bedford, Fulton and Franklin have been promulgating all manner of falsehoods to save Mr. Reed from punishment—insisting that he had no sympathy with the rebels and was their unwilling captive—when the question is about to be tried in the United States Court, before a Democratic Judge, Mr. Reed sends Gen. Coffroth to Washington and applies for pardon, just as every other repentant rebel has done who wants to escape the just penalty for his crimes. If Mr. Reed is henceforth censured for both treason and falsehood, he must not feel aggrieved, for his own record, as made by himself, or by his authorized representative, stamps him as guilty of both. We do not complain of his pardon—indeed we think it best that it should be so, for the government has certainly more important duties to perform than to try such half-fledged traitors as Mr. Reed, who was too faithless to be loyal and too cowardly to be a traitor with any degree of manhood. He is very properly dismissed as that class of game that is not worth the powder. If in this article we do injustice to Mr. Reed, he must return his pardon and correct his own record before he can deem himself wronged. It is but fair to judge him by his self-assumed position to escape the avenging power of the law. Certainly an innocent man would have preferred a fair trial to a previous pardon, which closes the door to investigation. He could still be arrested for treason against the State and his pardon would be conclusive testimony against him; but we presume that his arrest was designed mainly to establish the fact that he was a voluntary recruit in the rebel service, and as he has now yielded the whole issue and regains his citizenship by the President's clemency, it is likely that no further proceedings will be instituted. We think that he has inflicted upon himself a degree of punishment never contemplated by the most vindictive of his alleged persecutors. If he is satisfied, surely they will be content.

BEDFORD DEMOCRACY IN GRIEF

We deeply, indeed profoundly, sympathize with the Bedford *Gazette* and the Bedford Democracy generally. They have more than their share of sorrow. They have lost elections; they have lost a war; they have lost agonizing conscripts; they have lost offices; they have lost the loaves and fishes; they have lost hopeful sons for a season in the rebel armies; have lost upright, emidently order-loving citizens from their social circle for the mere eccentricity of murdering a Deputy Provost Marshal and enlisting in the rebel army to devastate their own homes; and to crown their deluge of grief, the Ethiopian now threatens to arise from his abject degradation, marry their daughters, confiscate their lands, and crack the master's whip about their loins as they go forth from day to day to unrequited toil. We keenly sympathize with them, for—

"Like warp and woof all destinies
Are woven fast."

And when the dark day of Ethiopian dominion shall come, none can escape the terrible doom—"the paining jar through all will run." Well does the *Gazette* proclaim the danger. "Arouse! arouse!" it thunders to itsimperiled readers, and decide "whether *you* shall continue to be the dominant race in thiscountry." Whether the historic hills and fastnesses of Bedford, which have been hitherto sacred to bounty-jumpers and skulking conscripts, shall henceforth resound the broad, deep, sonorous voice of the lordly African calling his Meyers's, Shannons and Reeds—his unwilling but yet subdued and obedient serfs—to their daily tasks; or whether they shall remain, as now, the recipients of the priceless, religious, civil and social blessings conferred on them by a government they have rewarded with the deepest hate and the most persistent efforts to destroy it. Such is the issue—so fraught with weal or woe; so pregnant with the question of dominion between the sable and the pale faces of our Western citizens. The *Gazette* has read Jefferson—the father of Democracy—and it remembers that, in consequence of Slavery, he trembled for his country when he reflected "that God is just;" that His justice cannot sleep for ever; that considering numbers nature and natural means only a revolution of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation is among possible events; that it may become probable by supernatural interference," and that "the Almighty has no attribute which can take side with us in such a contest!" Well has the *Gazette* trembled, and it and its sorrow-stricken followers—

"Thus roving on
In confuse'd march forlorn, th' adventrous band,
With shuddering horror pale, and eyes aghast,
Viewed their lamentable lot, and found—
No rest!"

The Ethiopian is omnipresent with them. Their dreams are shadowed by sable nightmares; their waking hours are made hideous by dark apparitions ever flitting before them; the lash and chains are ever clanking and whirling in their ears, and they are at last driven to that depth of despair where "hope ne'er dawns and pleasure never smiles." In starless midnight of their grief they cry to themselves and to their followers to "Arouse! Arouse!" for the African is at their doors, and with grimly smile he rattles the dead bones of a million of his sleeping race, cursed, brutalized and benighted by man, each one crying for that vengeance which God has "no attribute" to interpose and break its fearful sweep.

In charity we would whisper philosophy to the palpitating hearts of the Bedford Democracy. How much they merit the fearful noom that makes them utter the cry of despair, lest the African may win distinction over those so sparingly endowed as the Democratic leaders of Bedford, we do not pretend to decide; but we assure them that all needful protection shall be awarded them. If it must be so, we shall favor statutory interdiction to protect the *Gazette* from the competition of a better and abler Democratic organ being published by a sable son of the South, or even one of mingled African and lordly Democratic blood. If they fear that the disenthralled slave shall outstrip them in the learned professions; shall make their fields to blossom with still richer fruits; shall shame them into the support of truth and justice as voters at the polls; shall win popular elections by honest suffrages rather than by manipulating election returns; shall gather their daughters in marriage over their paler rivals, and, in short, make Democracy and the *Gazette* forget their cunning, and draw them step by step from power to the voluntary surrender of dominion—if these are to be the inevitable fruits of the freedom of the benighted bondman, when his untuned chords shall strike in painful melody with the finestrung social strains of his oppressor, then must there be law to save the *Gazette* and its race from the unequal struggle. Rest easy, tender, trembling *Gazette*. Jefferson's appalling prophecy will fall short of fulfilment, for the reason that the God of justice did not sleep until the slave worked out his own redemption. His proud, insolent, traitorous lords, and their cowardly, coppery serfs of the North, hastened the triumph of Freedom, though they marked its victorious path with rivers of gore. The slave is free, but he rules not. His fidelity and his bayonet, turned the tide of the terrible conflict when loyal hearts were dismayed with agonizing doubts, and when the *Gazette* and its treacherous satelytes demanded the confession of treason's supremacy. He has won the right to be a man; to own himself; to protect the purity of his hearth; to shield his children from the auctioneer's block and a master's brutality and lust. No more, no less, is his victory; and having consigned him to a bondage that made him but a chattel, a thing, a stranger to light and knowledge, we now condemn him because he has not defied all statutes and moral and social barriers, and fitted himself for citizenship. He is committed to our care for atonement—not as the prey of the fears and prejudices of the ignorant, who tremble at the prospect of his progress, and demand protection from his probable intellectual, social and political power. The *Gazette*, and like organs and orators, who dare not be just lest the degraded bondman shall teach them humility, will be faithless still; but the enlightened, the patriotic, the christian sentiment of the Nation will in due time vindicate itself, and labor to elevate an abject race, made so by our crimes—not theirs. Let the *Gazette* quiet its fears, let it learn to accept the inevitable logic of events, for—

"The mower mows on though the adder may writhe,
And the copperhead coil round the blade of his scythe!"

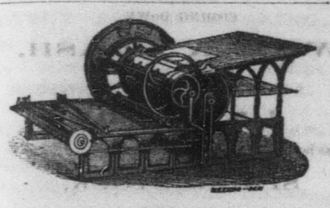
—*Cham. Repository.*

The Vermont election for State and County officers and members of the Legislature took place on the 5th, resulting in the success of the Republican ticket.

The New York Democratic State Convention met on the 7th. Major Gen. Slocum was nominnated for Secretary of State.

The Republican State Convention of Minnesota convened on the 6th, Gen. W. R. Marshall was nominated for Governor.

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 22, 1865.

ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!

The Bedford INQUIRER has the largest circulation in this part of Pennsylvania. It is therefore one of the best mediums in the country for advertisers.

☞ If you are a Lawyer, Doctor or other professional man, advertise.

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☞ If you want to advance your interests generally, advertise!

☞ Let it be distinctly understood that we do not deviate from our published terms. We have only the *Advertised price for* EDITORIAL NOTICES, *special notices and advertisements.* The puffing business is played out with us unless our terms, 15 cents a line, are strictly complied with, nor do we make any reduction on our advertising to accommodate our best friends. There is no use for us to establish prices if we do not be governed by them, and we shall hereafter as heretofore, know no favoritism. We hope those persons desiring to use our columns will save time by examining our terms and complying with them.—tf.

☞ We take great pleasure in returning our thanks to the numerous subscribers of the INQUIRER for the prompt manner in which they have come forward and paid their subscription in advance. We believe that we have the best paying patrons in the State. We are also very highly gratified at the numerous subscriptions which we have received; during Court week upwards of twenty volun tarily gave us their names without any exertion on our part, and better than all this, paid in advance. The INQUIRER has almost doubled its circulation within the last two years, it is now rapidly approaching 1,400, between 1,100 and 1,200 of this number are circulated in Bedford county, making it one of the best advertising mediums in Southern Pennsylvania. This circulation then, we have no hesitation in saying, exceeds the bona fide circulation attained by any other journal in this county at least 500. This is certainly very encouraging, and with a little more effort on the part of our friends the INQUIRER will go into the hands of two-thirds of the Union men in the county, when we succeed in accomplishing this feat, Bedford county will give us a clear Union majority of three hundred. Friends, there are twenty-six hundred Union voters in the county, the INQUIRER ought to be in the hands of two thousand of them at the least calculation. We are giving as much reading matter as any county paper published, and we are excluding all the demoralizing advertisements which too frequently crowd the columns of the country press. In a very short time we will be clear of them entirely when we will not likely renew the contracts. Friends, spread intelligence it is the safe guard of Republican institutions.—tf.

UNION TOWNSHIP MEETINGS.

The Union men that have nobly sustained the Government through all its trials in crushing the late wicked and monstrous rebellion will assemble at the following times and places:

Rainsburg, Colerain, Tuesday evening, Sept. 26th.

Chaneysville, Southampton, Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1 o'clock, P. M.

Elbinsville, Southampton, Wednesday evening, Sept. 27th P. M.

Purcell's store, Southampton, Thursday, Sept. 28th 2 o'clock P. M.

Clearville, Monroe, Thursday evening Sept. 28th.

Cherry Grove, East Providence, Friday, Sept. 29th 2 o'clock P. M.

Ray's Hill, East Providence, Friday evening Sept. 29th.

Bloody Run, Saturday evening, Sept. 30th.

Hopewell, Broad Top, Monday, Oct. 2, 2 o'clock P. M.

Fair Play, Broad Top, Monday evening Oct. 2nd.

Helena, Broad Top, Tuesday, Oct. 3, 2 o'clock P. M.

Saxton, Liberty, Tuesday evening, Oct. 3d.

Dasher's store, Hopewell, Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1 o'clock P. M.

Bridgeport, Londonderry, Thursday, Oct, 5, 2 o'clock, P. M.

Palo Alto, Londonderry, Thursdry evening, Oct. 5th.

Daniel Metzgar's, Juniata, Friday, Sept. 6, 2 o'clock P. M.

Schellsburg, Napier, Friday evening, Oct. 6th.

Pleasantville, St. Clair, Saturday Oct 7, 1 o'clock P. M.

St. Clairsville, for Union, Saturday evening, Oct. 7.

Woodberry, Middle Woodberry, Wednesday, evening Oct. 4th.

Longenacker's Mill, Middle Woodberry, Thursday Oct. 5, 1 o'clock P. M.

New Enterprise, South Woodberry, Thursday evening, Oct. 5th.

Foot Dry Ridge, Harrison, Friday evening, Oct. 6th.

Centerville, Cumberland Valley, Saturday evening, Oct. 7th.

The people are earnestly invited to attend these meetings and hear the various issues involved in the approaching election fully discussed. The following speakers have been engaged for the canvass: Col. John H. Filler, Col. Francis Jordan, Hon. John Cessna, Hon. George W. Householder, Hon. David B. Armstrong, Wm. M. Hall, Esq., John Lutz, Esq. John T. Keagy, Esq., Jon. B. Cessna, Esq., and others from abroad may be sent here. Rally, friends, rally for the old flag without a star erased.

J. R. DURBORBOW,
Chairman Union Co. Com,
M. A. POINTS, Sec'y.

RATIFICATION.

The Union men of Philadelphia Ratify their nominations—A vast gathering at National Hall—Speech of Hon. John Cessna.

The people of Philadelphia assembled on Saturday night, in large numbers and with great enthusiasm, at National Hall, to ratify the nominations made by the late Republican Convention, and to listen to the distinguished speakers who had accepted invitations to address them.

There were present upon the floor a great many prominent citizens. The meeting was marked by the utmost enthusiasm. Hon. John Cessna, Chairman of the State Central Committee, on opening the meeting, said:

CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA—We are about to organize the first mass meeting of the political campaign of 1865 in the Keystone State. It is right and proper that this work should commence in the great metropolis of our commonwealth. The city whose sons were among the first to respond to the call of their country, whose means have contributed so largely for the last four years to the cause of the Union, whose fires of patriotism have constantly burned brightly through the whole night of gloom and darkness, and whose patriotic daughters have ever been hastening to the field of battle, before the smoke of the battle had passed away, to care for the wounded and alleviate the pangs of the dying, may well be among the first to declare her position on the great issues raised by the war and now presented for adjustment by the American people.

One year ago and the representatives of a great political organization, in National Convention assembled, pronounced the war for the preservation of the Union a failure; and the papers, speakers, and leaders of that organization, during the entire campaign of 1864, proclaimed that war could not restore the Union, that the re-election of our late lamented and patriotic President, Abraham Lincoln, would protract the struggle, fill the land with untold horrors, and finally overthrow and destroy the republic of our fathers and rear a great military despotism on its ruins. The friends of the government boldly and fearlessly met the issues thus presented. The people, by their verdict at the polls, by a majority unprecedented in the history of the republic, recorded their will. The enemies of liberty in foreign lands stood appalled at the result. The friends of the Union everywhere took new courage. Rebels trembled, and the heart of the rebellion grew sick, and sank in the bosom of treason, and the friends of traitors in our own midst hid themselves away, and many of them deny now that they ever advocated the doctrines, or made the prophecies which composed the entire burden of their songs of 1864.

The war is now over. The promises and pledges of our friends, made in 1864, have all been kept and fulfilled. Those of our political adversaries have all been dissipated, and proved hollow, delusive and false.

Thanks to the heroism, courage and skill of American soldiers, sailors and officers, and to the God of battles, our nation is saved and the good old republic of our fathers still lives. Sweet peace has again spread her gentle wings over our once happy and still beloved land.

The sound of trumpets, the roar of cannon, the noise of musketry, the tread of armies, the victorious cheers of our brave soldiers, and the sad and sickening groans of the wounded are no longer heard throughout our borders. To-day our nation stands forth more bright than ever before, as a beacon to the down trodden and oppressed throughout the world, as a terror to the tyrants of the earth, as an asylum to the oppressed of all nations, and as the wonder and admiration of the lovers of liberty everywhere. The issues of the coming political struggle in Pennsylvania are already made up. The importance of a proper settlement and determination of these issues cannot be over-estimated. The past history as well as the present position of our State entitle and will secure for her great weight in the settlement of all questions of national policy.

The representatives of the political organization with which you are supposed to sympathize declared as follows: "The Union party of Pennsylvania, in State Convention assembled, declare: That as representatives of the loyal people of the Commonwealth we reverently desire to offer our gratitude to Almighty God, whose favor has vouchsafed victory to the national arms, enabled us to eradicate the crime of slavery from our land, and to render treason against the republic impossible forevermore; and next to Him our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to our brave soldiers and sailors, who by their endurance, sacrifices, and illustrious heroism, have secured to their country, peace, and to the downtrodden everywhere an asylum of liberty; who have shown that the war for the restoration of the Union is not a failure, and whose valor has proven for all time, the fact that this government of the people, by the people, for the people, is as invincible in its strength as it is beneficent in its operation."

In contrast with the doctrine here stated, the representatives of our political opponents in convention recently assembled, have also presented a platform of their principles. In substance and effect they have declared that "war existed as a fact upon the advent of the successful party in 1860 to the seat of power." That "slaughter, debt and disgrace are the results of our late civil war." That the assassins of our late President were murdered by military commissions, and no more murders of the kind would be permitted, whether it be the Andersonville butcher, the importer of loathsome diseases or the great second Lucifer who now chafes and foams in his cell at Fortress Monroe, and who for so long a time has been their beau ideal of a stern statesman and a Christian gentleman. They add in express terms that "the men and the party administering the Federal government since 1861 have betrayed their trust, violated their sacred obligations, disregarded the commands of the fundamental law, corruptly squandered the public money, perverted the whole government from its original purpose, and thereby have brought on untold calamities upon the country."

The measures of the administration of Abraham Lincoln were submitted to his countrymen at the election of 1864, for ratification or condemnation. It would seem as if a decent respect for the opinions of their fellow men might have prevented the folly and malignity of the late so-called Democratic convention at Harrisburg, as exhibited in the adoption of their platform. It is perfectly manifest that they have not excepted the results of the war, nor are they prepared to bow to its decrees. Again, fellow-citizens, they have forced upon you these issues. It will be for you to decide by your action in this campaign, whether the war just closed shall produce substantial results, or whether all the blood and treasure of the nation have been expended and shed in vain. We intend to be merciful, but our mercy must be tempered with justice. We ask not, we wish not vengeance. But indiscriminate mercy to the enemy is danger and injustice to ourselves.

Whenever and wherever our late adversaries come in a true spirit of sorrow and repentance, sheathe the sword, and promise to obey the law in the future, we will extend to them the right hand of fellowship and forgive them for the past. After they shall have given us a sufficient security for the future time, by a satisfactory probation, we will then—but not till then—restore them to the enjoyment of all the inestimable rights and high privileges which they so recently, so defiantly, and so causelessly trampled under their feet. For the defiant and unyielding rebel; for him who keeps his sword still drawn, reeking with the blood of our brothers; for him who refuses to accept and submit, in good faith, to the results of the war; for all those who glory in the part which they took in the rebellion; who still insist that they were right and the nation wrong we have confiscation and loss of citizenship; and if, in the end, nothing else will cure, we must have banishment or the halter.

The money spent, the lives lost, the cripples, the widows and orphans made such by the war, planned, commenced and waged by traitors, as well as the security, safety and future peace of the nation, all require at least this much at our hands. They shall receive all that justice and safety will permit us to grant. Our treatment of them shall be moulded and shaped by their actions and conduct towards the nation. In all cases where they adopt, adhere to, and carry out, in good faith, the policy of reconstruction generously offered them by President Johnson, we will cordially welcome them as returning brothers into the great family. But if they come with hatred and bitterness, and only that they may the better restore themselves to power so as to accomplish those original designs, by political management, which they failed to secure by the hazard of battle; justice to ourselves, duty to the country and to posterity, require that we shall keep them in a position to prevent harm. By the valor and patriotism of our brave soldiers, and by the help vouchsafed by that Providence which has always watched over and protected our nation, we have proved to the world that the whole host of rebels in the south, with the aid of all their foreign friends and northern sympathizers, have been unable to resist the power of our country or successfully vie with her armies on the field of battle. By the help of the same brave men, and with the blessings of the same Providence, we do not mean that their John Mosebys and Wade Hamptons shall be permitted to rule the Councils of the nation.

Our political adversaries were the first to demand for the rebels belligerent rights. Our enemies abroad united in the demand. To save the lives of our prisoners, and from motives of humanity, we were obliged to yield to the demand. Now that the war is over, these are the first men to demand that they shall be released from all the liabilities and responsibilities of belligerents. By the law of nations it has been long and well settled that in every unjust war the victor may exact indemnity for the past and security for the future. So may the victor hold his adversary in the military grasp until he has accepted the result, and until security against all future danger shall have been exacted and obtained. It is to be expected that our political adversaries will object. Yet who but they can object that the widows and orphans of the land should be supported by the authors of the calamities? Who but they will object that the wounded soldier who lost his ability to support and maintain himself shall be aided and supported by the wickedness which brought the injury upon him? Who but they will object that the vast debt created by the work of treason shall be at least partly paid and discharged by the traitors themselves?

They tell us the innocent in the south, and the women and children of the south will suffer. They forget that such is the result in all wars, and never once think that the innocent and the women and children of the north suffer from the war of treason. Yes these are the men who are now striving to secure the votes of the soldiers of Pennsylvania. When volunteers were needed for the army they were opposed to volunteering. Drafting was the fair way—only Democrats would volunteer—in the draft all would have a fair chance. When the draft came they were violently opposed to the $300 commutation clause. That was a discrimination against the poor man. The rich would all pay out and only the poor would go. When the commutation clause was repealed they became more clamorous because the only chance for the poor man was now taken away—he must now go while the rich man could get a substitute. For a time it was a negro war, and no white man should go. When negro troops were called for they were aroused to the highest state of indignation. "The south would never stand it. It is an evidence of our weakness. If you can't conquer them with white troops you never can with negroes." Thus they continued during the whole four years of the war. No single measure of the government ever received their approbation. No matter what course might be adopted they were found in opposition. Are these the men to be now placed in power? Are they to control the government of this nation. The late administration, so recently endorsed by a majority of four hundred thousand at the ballot box, is still by them denounced and abused. They clamor only for the rights of rebels. They forget that by the very act of war all who engaged in it forfeited all the rights they ever had under the Constitution which they were trying to overthrow.

The very instant war commenced, under the laws of war and the laws of nations, all obligations, contracts, treaties and stipulations between the belligerents were at an end. Shall the settlement of the great questions growing out of this war be left in the hands of those by whom the war was carried to a successful issue, or shall it pass into the hands of those who opposed it from the beginning? It is right for you to answer at the ballot-box. Upon you depends the result of the issue, and for you it will be to say whether the war has been a failure, whether it existed as a fact, because in 1860 you voted as freemen had a right to vote, or whether it was commenced by wicked, ambitious and designing men, without cause. It will be for you to say whether the fruits of the war are only debt, disgrace and slaughter, or whether they shall add to the glory, renown, greatness and power of our common country.

Wall Papers, Paper Hangings and Window Shades, &c., &c. advertised in this issue, by Howell & Bourke, 4th., & Market Streets, Philad'a. H. & B. are Manufacturers of goods in their line. Give them a call.

We understand that Mr. Berkstresser, agent for the "family Record," will, in no case, sell the work except by subscription. It cannot be had at the stores.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

A general amnesty will probably be proclaimed in the South long before the meeting of Congress.

A bitter feud exists between the Rebel and loyal Indians, which will interfere seriously with the work of the Commission now in session at Fort Smith, Arkansas. The Indians will object to the emancipation of their slaves.

The Rev. Charles L. Quintard has been elected Bishop of Tennessee. He was chaplain of a Rebel regiment during the war.

Some returned Rebel soldiers recently burned the freedmen's school at Dechard, Tenn. The teacher was obliged to fly for his life.

Gov. Hamilton of Texas is urging the citizens to take the oath of amnesty and allegiance to the National Government and qualify themselves to vote for delegates to the State Convention and to sit in that body.

The mystery in regard to the corpse recently shipped from Fortress Monroe is solved. There was a box of tools shipped at the same time, and the address of the two boxes got changed, thereby sending the corpse to the wrong party, and the tools to the bereaved friends.

On several occasions recently the colored soldiers standing guard over Government property on the Maryland shore, opposite Loudon Hights, have been fired upon by parties concealed in the rocks upon the opposite side of the river.

About $200,000 in bullion, said to be part of the spoil captured by Jeff. Davis, has been recovered in Augusta, Ga., and is now in the possession of the Treasury Department.

There were 14,314 Union soldiers buried in Nashville, Tenn., during the war.

The colored population of Vicksburg, Miss., have pledged themselves to assist each other to maintain schools.

The richest lands in Texas are now in the market. The industrious farmer or mechanic from the North or from foreign lands can reap a rich harvest now, as the result of his labor or investments.

For persisting in riding in a New Orleans street car, appropriated to white people only four negroes were recently sent to jail for three months.

The entire section of country between Atlanta and Chattanooga, Ga., is one mass of ruins, and the people are wandering about homeless and almost hopeless.

The grand-daughter of Chief-Justice Marshall of Virginia walked 13 miles to the Freedmen's Relief Society to ask for food to keep her family from starving and many others who were reared in the luxury of Southern homes are now scarcely capable of saving themselves from starvation.

Many families in Virginia who were wealthy and held high positions before the war, are now struggling hopelessly in the most reduced circumstances—more hopeless and destitute than the most ignorant and groveling negro who was once their slave.

In Nashville, Tenn., not a vacant house exists within its entire limits, and the demand for stores and dwellings has never been so great since the history of the city.

Twelve lines of steamers are now running between New York and the various ports of the South, comprising 121 vessels, with a tunnage of 96,953 tuns.

Gen. Marmaduke is the first one to avail himself of the privilege to remain without the United States during the pleasure of the Government, and has received a passport accordingly. Gen. Beauregard has also applied for a passport.

Capt. Perrit, who formaly commanded the "Washingthn Jail" at Alexandria, is to be tried by military commission for cruelty to prisoners.

The Freedmen's Bureau will have organized in about three weeks, educattonal faculties for about 3,000 juvenile contrabands.

The projected emigration of Southerners to Brazil, bids fair to relieve the United States of 50,000 of the dissatisfied chivalry.

Troops will soon be quartered in all the county towns in South Carolina, mostly colored.

Champ Ferguson, the gurrilla, killed with his own hand no less than sixty men.

A species of diphtheria is very prevalent among hogs in Virginnia, which causes death in twenty-four hours after the first attack.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

A Haytien dispatch steamer has arrived. The Captain is bearer of dispatches to Washington, asking, it is presumed, for aid to quell the rebellion in Hayti.

A steamship from Liverpool brought to New York the largest freight of human beings that ever crossed the Atlantic in one vessel, having on board upward of 16,000 steerage passengers.

A propeller exploded at Trenton, N. J., hurling barrels, boxes and fragments of machinery a great height into the air. The column of steam arising from the explosion was seen a mile and a half off, and the report was heard for several miles.

Whether a will is legally destroyed when the pieces remain and can be joined together again, and whether a person of unsound mind can cancel a will, is to be judicially decided in New York.

The pension rolls now include the names of nearly 90,000 invalids, widows, mothers and orphans.

A captain in the army is to be tried for grossly inhuman treatment of private soldiers, and for impressing men into the service as deserters and then collecting the bounty for re-storing deserters.

The result of a late trial is to the effect that spiritual mediums are classed as jugglers, and must take out a license accordingly.

The Fenians of the United States have projected arrangements for establishing a Provisional Government in Ireland soon; said government to be backed by 200,000 men.

A man, bathing in Connecticut, was seized round the waist by a shark. After a severe struggle, he succeeded in putting his finger into the shark's eye, when it made off. The man was picked up exhausted from loss of blood.

Since 1715, when grape-vines were introduced into California by the priests, the wine crop has never been known to fail. The yield in 1864 was: wine, 4,000,000 gallons; brandy, 200,000 gallons.

The Naval Academy has been entirely removed from Newport, R. I., and is again re-established at Annapolis, Md.

A temporary treaty of peace has been made with the Apache, Camanche and Kiowa Indians, and hostilities against them suspended to arrange a permanent peace.

The Union Ferry Company have carried nearly 30,000,000 of passengers between Brooklyn and New York during the past year, without killing one of them!

The Captain and crew of the American whaleship Plover, heretofore reported lost, were saved, as well as a great part of her cargo, by another whaleship in her company.

During an irksome delay of two hours on the Troy and Boston Railroad the other day, two young men, just to kill time, proposed to two young ladies respectively, and a clergyman being at hand, were married on the spot.

In Eastern New England the drouth has been more severe this year than during any season since 1864.

Miss Hannah F. Gould, the oldest female poet in the country, died at Newburyport, Mass., on the 5th.

Gov. Curtin announces the payment and final discharge of $745,000 of the State debt of Pennsylvania.

Reports from all parts of the country show that the corn crop will be unprecedently large. Potatoes, buckwheat and onions promise an unparallelled yield. The cereal exportations will be larger than ever before.

The Paymaster General's Department has drawn from the United States Treasury since the 1st of May $193,546,095 49 to pay off the troops of the army.

A Copperhead Candidate in Favor of Repudiation.

Col. W. W. H. Davis, the Copperhead candidate for Auditor General, has now resumed full charge of the *Doylestown Democrat*, a newspaper which he has owned for many years, and which heretofore and now sympathizes with the rebels. The peculiar force of the *Democrat*, since Col. Davis has returned to preside over its columns, consists in asserting that the rebels have not been whipped; that they should be received back to the Union with all their rights restored; that slavery is not and can never be abolished and that in justice to the rebels, the debt which they incured in struggling for their "rights" is as legal as the debt which was piled on the people by the National authorities while waging a crusade on the people of the South, and if the National debt is paid, so also must the debts of the Southern States be liquidated. According to Col. Davis' own theory the triumph of the Copperheads at the ballot box would be to wipe out all the disgrace of the defeat of the rebels on the battle field. The *Doylestown Democrat* takes this position, and W. W. H. Davis is the editor and proprietor of that pestilential sheet.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., September 21.

Flour	$9.00a9.50	Coffee	40
Wheat	1.75	Sugar	18a25
Corn	50	Hams	25a30
Rye	80	Shoulder	18
Oats	40	Sides	18
Flaxseed	1.10	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	25	Molasses	1.00a1.20
Eggs	20	Tallow	12
Soap	8a10	Wool	40a45
Potatoes	45	Feathers	50
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	18
Lard per lb	18a20	Dried Peaches "	8

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Old Eyes Made New.

A Pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address,

E. D. FOOTE, M. D.,
mar3:6m 1130 Broadway, New York.

If You Want to Know

A little of everything relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; how to marry well and a thousand things never published before, read the revised and enlarged edition of "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages, 100 Illustrations. Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
mar3:6m 1130 Broway, N.Y.

MARRIED.

On the 11th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. H. Wilkinson, Mr. WM. W. FURGUSON to Miss ANN KOKENOUR, all of Bedford county, Pa.

DIED.

On the 14th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH ARMSTRONG, relict of Samuel Armstrong, late of Snake Spring township, aged 70 years, 10 months and 16 days.

On the 12th of September, of Diptheria, MARY ELLEN, daughter of Henry W. and Catharine Miller—aged 5 years, 2 months and 2 days.

Near Fishertown, on the 26th ult., NANCY JANE SNOWBERGER, aged 16 years, 5 months, and 20 days.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of PIUS LITTLE, late of Hopewell township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, residing in Bedford borough, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.

Sept. 22.-6t M. A. POINTS, Adm'r.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county, to distribute the balance in the hands of John Cessna, Esq., Trustee for certain specified creditors of H. S. King, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on WEDNESDAY, October 11th, 1865, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all interested can attend if they think proper.

Sept. 22. M. A. POINTS, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county to distribute the balance in the hands of Joseph Fisher, Esq., Executor of the estate of Sarah Sparks, late of West Providence township, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on THURSDAY, October 12th, 1865, at 10 o'clock a. m., where all persons interested can attend if they think proper.

Sept. 22. M. A. POINTS, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to distribute the balance in the hands of Wilson Nycum, Administrator of John Nycum, late of Monroe township, deceased, will attend for that purpose at his office in Bedford, on FRIDAY, October 13th, 1865, at 2 o'clock p. m., when and where all parties interested can attend if they think proper.

Sept. 22. M. A. POINTS, Auditor.

WOOLEN
FACTORY FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale his Woolen manufactory, situate within one mile of New Baltimore, in Allegheny township, Somerset Co., Pa. The property consists of the factory building, with all the requisite machinery for doing country carding and fulling, including a good Parsons' Shearing Machine, a good Log Dwelling House and Log Barn. Also,

Fifty Acres of Land,

about thirty-five acres cleared and under fence, of which twenty-five acres are good meadow. This property lies on the proposed route of the Southern Pennsylvania and Connellsville Railroad, and the water power is one of the best within a circuit of thirty-miles, having thirty six to forty feet of fall on a never failing stream of water. For further information address the subscriber at Bedford, Pa.

JOHN LUTZ.

Sept. 22, 1865.-tf.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, appointed by the said Court Trustee to sell the real estate of Michael Reed, late of Liberty township, deceased, will expose to sale by public outcery, on the premises, on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1865, all that

CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND,

late the property of the said Michael Reed, dec'd, situate in the said township of Liberty, and county of Bedford aforesaid, containing about

One Hundred and Forty Acres,

of which Sixty Acres are cleared, with a FRAMED LOG HOUSE, BANK BARN, SPRING HOUSE, and other out-buildings thereon erected. Also, an Apple Orchard. Adjoining lands of George Dillinger, Samuel Brumbaugh and Alexander McDonald.

TERMS.—Cash at the confirmation of the sale at November Court.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day.

Sept. 22-3t JOHN MAJOR, Trustee.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of OCTOBER, 1865, the following described real estate, late the property of Mary Gruber, dec'd, viz:

A PIECE OF LAND

in South Woodberry township, in said county, adjoining lands of Henry Eversole, David Stuckey and Benjamin Yoder, containing THIRTY-ONE ACRES, more or less, of which 21 acres are cleared and under fence, the remainder being Woodland.

TERMS.—One-third at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments to be secured by judgment bonds.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day.

JACOB GRUBER,
Sept. 22.-3t Adm'r of Mary Gruber, dec'd.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1865,

the real estate of JACOB SHUSS, dec'd, consisting of

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES,

more or less, of land, in Snake Spring township, about 75 acres cleared, 10 of which are good meadow, the balance being well timbered; adjoining lands of Jacob Lingenfelter, Henry Hershberger and others. The improvements are a story and a half log

Dwelling House and Double Log Barn,

and other out-buildings. There are also TWO ORCHARDS OF CHOICE FRUIT, containing from 150 to 200 trees. There are five or six Springs of never failing water on the farm.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock a. m., when the terms will be made known.

Sep. 22-3t DANIEL SHUSS, Adm'r

1865. PHILADELPHIA 1865.
WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Paper Hangings and Window Shades,
North East Corner
FOURTH and MARKET Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Always in Store, a large Stock of LINEN and OIL SHADES.

Sept. 22..2m.

STRAYED.
On Sunday the 3d inst., strayed from the residence of the subscriber, in Bedford Borough, a YOUNG BRINDLE COW about 3 years old. Any person giving any clue to her whereabouts will be liberally rewarded.

Sept. 15;3t. ALEX. KING.

ESTRAYS.
Came to the residence of the subscriber living in Harrison tp., three head of SHEEP, with the right ear cropt—a ewe and two lambs. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

WILLIAM J. KERR.

Sept. 15, 1865..3t*

Nancy Fry by her next friend Philip Rhoads vs. Jeremiah Fry.	}	In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County. No. 78, Nov. Term, 1862. Plu. Subpœna in Libel for Divorce.

And now to wit, Sept. 4th, 1865, the Court, on motion of G. H. SPANG, Esq., attorney for the above named Nancy A. Fry, the above named libellant, grant a Rule on the above named Jeremiah Fry, the respondent in the above case, to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii, should not be decreed. The said rule returnable on Monday the 20th day of November, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.

O. E. SHANNON, Prot'y.

ATTEST: JOHN ALSTADT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Pedford, Pa., Sept. 13, 1965.

Same vs. Same	}	No. 78, Nov. Term, 1862. Pluries Subpœna in Libel for Divorce—issued to November Term, 1865. On motion, E. M. ALSIP appointed Commissioner to take testimony, find facts and make return at next Term, Nov. 20th, 1865.

TO JEREMIAH FRY AND ALL PARTIES INTERESTED.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Commissioner, appointed as above stated will attend to the duties of his said appointment, at his office, in Bedford, on Saturday the 14th day of October, A. D. 1865, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

E. M. ALSIP,
Sept. 15, 1865..4t. *Commissioner.*

THE subscriber offers for sale all his REAL ESTATE in Bedford county. If desired he will sell the FARM on which he resides, near Bedford, in two parts, the mansion house with 35 acres, the tenant house with 65 acres, and the Ridge tract of timber land of 40 acres, divided between them. Any reasonable time on payment will be given.

Sept. 8, '65—3t * Wm. M. HALL.

PUBLIC SALE.
By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will sell, at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 30th of SEPTEMBER, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described

LOT OF GROUND

Situated in Bedford township, fronting fifty feet (50 ft.) on Union street and running thence back two hundred feet to an alley. Adjoining lot of Alfred Barks on the west and lot of Wm. M. Hall on the east.

Terms cash on confirmation of sale.

J. B. CESSNA,
Administrator of Jacob H. Orris, dec'd.
Sept 6, 1865.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber, executor of the last will and testament of JACOB SNOWBARGER late of Middle Woodberry township dec'd., will offer for public sale on the premises in said township on

Saturday the 7th day of October

next, the following Real Estate viz:

The Mansion Place

of said dec'd adjoining lands of John Eshleman, David Boyer and others, containing 97 acres and 70 perches of

Good Limestone Land,

nett measure. The land lies about one mile North of the town of Woodberry. About 75 acres of the land are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The balance is well timbered. The other improvements are

Two Log Frame Dwelling Houses,

bank barn with wagon shed, and other outbuildings, and a well 28 feet deep of good limestone water near the door.

Also a tract of

Timber Land

in the same township adjoining lands of David Boyer, David Leidy and others, containing about 5 acres and 17 perches. Also

One Other Tract of Land

situate about one mile East of Woodberry, adjoining lands of Jacob S. Brown, John Keith and others, containing 11 acres 121 perches, and with a GOOD LOG DWELLING HOUSE and barn stable thereon erected; a spring of never failing water rises near the house.

Sale will commence at 1 o'clock of said day when the terms will be made known.

Sep. 8.-4t. JOHN B. REPLOGLE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of DAVID H. STUCKEY, late of Colerain township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, residing in Colerain township by the Register of Bedford county, on the said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement. M. L. HETRICK.

aug18 6t. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
Estate of ABRAHAM IMLER, late of Union township, deceased.

Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscribers, persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

JOSEPH IMLER,
aug18. Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the last will, &c., of H. Gephart, late of Napier township, deceased, having been issued to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford county, all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment immediately.

aug18.* J. C. ROBINETT, Executor.

THE INQUIRER
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

JUSTICES' AND CONSTABLES' BLANKS, consisting of Blank Summons, Subpœnas and Executions, constantly on hand and for sale at this office.

FRESH GOODS.
A CONTINUED FLOW OF BARGAINS
FROM
THE CHEAP STORE.
$15,000 WORTH
To be Slaughtered within the next sixty days.
SOMEBODY CAN GET CHEAP GOODS.
Summer Goods Selling off at Reduced Prices.

We have just received in addition to our former stock, a large assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
QUEENSWARE,
FRUIT JARS,
GROCERIES,
TOBACCO AND SEGARS,
HERRING, MACKEREL, &
SALT; together with a great variety of other goods, to which we invite the early attention of purchasers. But,
DON'T COME WITHOUT THE MONEY.

TERMS CASH.
G. R. & W. OSTER.
Bedford, Aug. 11:3m.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

The undersigned offer for sale that body of valuable land, situate in Colerain township, Bedford county, bounded on the north by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata, on the east by land belonging to the heirs of Lawrence Jamison, on the west by Dunnings Mountain, and with the easterly lands now, or late, of the heirs of Mrs. Scott, and containing about

330 ACRES,

net measure. There are about 100 acres cleared land; the residue being covered with good timber. The buildings on this property consist of a

Log House, Log Barn,

and other out-buildings.

This tract is composed principally of Limestone land, is well watered, and is so situated that it can be conveniently divided into two or three farms, and will be so divided if required, to suit purchasers.

The line of the proposed Southern Pennsylvania Railroad will run along the bank of the river, and in all likelihood a station will be required either upon or near to the property to accommodate the trade and business of Friend's Cove.

This property can be put in good repair at a small cost, and made one of the most valuable farms in the neighborhood.

Propositions for the purchase of this tract, or any part thereof, will be received up to the first of November next. GEO. SMITH, of Amr'r,
Aug. 11, 1865. Agent of Mrs. Eliza Watson.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

The undersigned offers his

Two Valuable Farms for Sale,

situate in Bedford township, Bedford county, Pa., adjoining William Chenowith and others, about one mile from Bedford, and six miles from Mt. Dallas Station on the Southern Penn's R.

Farm, Garden & Household.

KEEPING GRAPES.

DISCUSSION AT WESTERN NEW YORK FRUIT MEETING, JANUARY, 1865.

Joseph Frost suggested that as there were many fine specimens of well kept grapes on the tables, it would be interesting to learn of exhibitors how they had been kept.

Dr. Perrine, of Dansville, exhibited specimens of Catawbas and Isabellas. Said: The vines on which the grapes grew have borne three years. These grapes were picked on a warm sunny day, when they were dry and packed as picked, in boxes that hold fifteen or twenty pounds each. These boxes are made of pine, so that they can be closed tight. The covers are fastened on one side with a hinge and tied with a string—so that I think the boxes are as tight as they would be if nailed. The fruit has not been overhauled since picking. I store in a cool, dry cellar, built with reference to keeping fruit. It is essential they should be ripe in order to keep well. I think the Catawba keeps better than the Isabella—retains its flavor better.

Barry.—In order to keep grapes well in a fresh state, they must be ripe when picked—the riper, the better they keep. I have Isabellas in my cellar as fresh as when taken from the vine. My Catawbas were not ripe, and although they look well they have no flavor. This exhibition of fresh grapes shows what progress we make.

Dr. Spence.—Two years ago I had a fair crop of grapes. As I picked them, put them in stone jars, and after allowing them to sweat sealed them up by tying a paper over the mouth of the jar and inverting it in melted wax. Then packed the jars in buckwheat chaff, kept cool, and they kept very nicely. I opened them next in April, and found the stems as fine and fresh as when packed, bloom on the fruit, flavor good—perfect. In this way I have kept both Isabellas and Catawbas. I never succeeded in keeping the Delawere. The Catawba is a better keeper than the Delaware, and the Diana still better than the Catawba. I find it improves their keeping qualities if the Diana and Catawba are gathered a little early.

Fish.—I have not been successful in my efforts to keep grapes. Have tried every means I have seen recommended almost. Have succeeded best by packing them in saw dust. Arranged for a few barrels of hard maple saw dust, which I baked dry, and in which I packed my grapes and kept closely in a cool place; but I had not a single bunch to bring with me to this meeting.

Dr. Perkins.—I picked some of my grapes at the same time as those on the table, laid them in a grape room where they were allowed to remain several days, when I assorted and packed them. They did not keep so well as those that were packed as picked.

Judge Larrowe.—It is not difficult to keep grapes. The fruit should be ripe if you want to keep it. We pick from the vine when dry, and pack directly in crocks and seal up. We put something—usually small dry pine blocks from one-half to an inch in thickness—in the bottom of the jars to absorb the moisture. We seal up tight and keep them in this way until the succeeding July, when they will come out of the jars with the stems green, bloom on the fruit, and flavor as perfect as when put up. We seal the jars when we pack them air tight, then set in as cool a room as we have in the house. When it gets cold so that they are likely to freeze, put in a cold cellar But this is expensive comparatively, and unnecessary when the fruit is only to be kept for winter use. We pick into boxes, take directly to the grape house, and store in the racks until it is necessary to remove them on account of frost. Then we pick them over, pack in boxes between layers and this way we keep Catawba, Isabella and Diana until April without difficulty. Have never succeeded in keeping Delawares. They are like fall—you cannot keep them.

I have never succeeded in keeping grapes grapes until this year. They were packed in larger boxes with about a thickness of dry leaves around them. They come out now, perfectly fresh and of good flavor. In this way keep Catawba, Isabella, Dina, and Rebecca. I wrapped each bunch of Delawares in tissue paper and packed in boxes like the rest, and they kept until a week ago.

Thomas.—There are three requisites essential to keeping grapes well: 1. You must get them ripened. 2. Enough of them are necessary, so that they may not be consumed. 3. I am satisfied too little attention is paid to the moisture in the room in which grapes are kept. The amount of moisture in a room will depend upon its situation, the manner of warming it, &c. It should be dry.

H. N. Langworthy.—Almost all kinds of fruit will keep longer if picked before they are dead ripe. Here are specimens of Rebecas that were not dead ripe—scarcely in eating order when picked. They were gathered before and exhibited at the meeting of the American Pomological Society, at State and other fairs, and they are sounder to-day than another sample here gathered a month later. The grapes left on late, however, though they do not keep so well, are of better flavor—and yet those first gathered are very acceptable. My theory is, concerning the relative keeping, that the earlier picked have not fully matured and have the power of maturing, and are longer getting ripe and keep better. Here are Rebeccas that were left on the vines as long as they would hold on, and I find they will hold on until they freeze off.

Dr. Sylvester.—The remarks of Mr. Thomas concerning the moisture in rooms, reminds me of some experience I have had. I have a closet surrounded on all sides by other rooms. There are shelves in it. In the upper part of it is a chimney which receives the pipe from stoves in the adjoining rooms, thus furnishing heat enough to dry the air in the closet. I packed a few bushels of Isabellas in the market boxes and stored on the shelves in this closet last fall. They are now in good condition for eating, flavor good, but the heat from the chimney has wilted them somewhat. Grapes packed in France in jars, as described by Judge Larrowe, kept plump and sound, but I thought they had, when they were opened here, a musty flavor. Grapes should be perfectly ripe when gathered, kept as cool and dry as possible, and you can keep Isabellas, Catawbas, Dianas, and Clintons without any difficulties.

Judge Larrowe.—I have just tasted of my friend Langworthy's Rebecca grapes and those picked before ripe are not fit to eat. The Rebecca is a very fine keeper. You cannot ripen the grapes in the house as you can other fruits. White grapes color before they ripen. The Catawbas soften before they color; the Isabellas color before they soften. Keeping in straw as I have described, is the best and cheapest way to keep a quantity for winter use. Packed daily in boxes they are liable to mould; but if allowed to cure first and then packed in dry straw, which will absorb the moisture, they will keep well.

Larrowe.—We pick directly from the vine and put in crocks, and the bloom and stems are green when they are opened, as before said. We do not press them in the jars, but lay them in closely. I have kept till July as fine as I ever had from the vines.

Olmstead.—I have drawers that will hold twenty-five pounds each. I remove all imperfect grapes, pack in these drawers and slip them into a rack in which I keep them. I leave them in this condition, three or four weeks, then pick over and pack carefully in the same boxes and put in a cool room, piling the boxes on top of each other. In this way we have grapes to use all winter in the family, as plenty and freely as apples. Grapes will bear a lower temperature than we usually give them. I have kept the Delaware until the first of January, by storing them carefully on zinc. I believe we will learn how to keep it yet.—*Rural New Yorker.*

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff of the County of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the

Second Tuesday (10th day) of October,

1865, at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said borough.

The electors of Broad Top township to meet at the school house in the village of Coal Dale.

The electors of the borough of Bloody Run to meet at the house of Daniel B. Ott in said borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of ... C. Mower, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at school house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's school house, in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher, in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport, in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the school house in Stonerstown, in said township.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick school house in the borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, jr., in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the school house near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at school house No. 4, near David Sparks, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at Griffith's school House, in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the school house near Mowry's mill, in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's mill, in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams, in said township.

The electors of Middle Woodberry township to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry.

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot:

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor General for the State of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Surveyor General for the State of Penusylvania.

TWO PERSONS, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset and Fulton, for the office of Members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of District Attorney for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Associate Judge of Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Treasurer for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Surveyor for Bedford county.

TWO PERSONS for the office of Jury Commissioners of Bedford county. Each elector to vote for but one commissioner.

TWO PERSONS for the office of Directors of the Poor for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Commissioner for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Auditor for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Coroner for the county of Bedford.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That every person excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislature, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of assembly entitled "an act relative to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1819, further provides as follows, viz:

"That the Inspector and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 8 o'clock in the morning of the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER, and each said Inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place; and if any vacancy still continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several Assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said Inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white citizen of the age of twenty-one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. *Provided*, That the white freemen, citizen of the United States, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be permitted to vote whose names is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants, furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or in failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and given such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the Inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, and the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make a like note in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election, and shall also swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election, under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force, or violence, with the design to influence unduly, or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five-hundred dollars, to be imprisoned for any time not less than one nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward or district where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred or more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of an election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet."

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 1st day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five and in the eighty-ninth of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, }
September 1, 1864. }

JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS AT

OAK HALL,

BLOODY RUN, PA.

J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.

NOTIONS! NOTIONS!

Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
COATS, PANTS AND VESTS,

both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.

BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS & GAITERS

For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
RUCHES, SHAKERS, &c.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPER
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
AND MATTINGS.
GROCERIES,

COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c.,&c.
PROVISIONS,

FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS AND SIDES.
QUEENSWARE,

GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES.
WOODEN-WARE,

BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &c.
TOBACCO.

A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail

DRUGS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE-STUFFS

A general assortment of the most reliable Patent Medicines.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES.

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles

☞ All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circumstances of all.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS--Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months without interest.

Bloody Run, June 16, 1865.tf

GENTLEMEN Are informed we have just received another supply of superior

Black French Cloths

AND

CASSIMERES,

which for quality and superior finish cannot be surpassed. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

July 21.

NEW MACKEREL, HERRING, and SHAD,

For Sale at Bloody Run Station.

feb17:6m* J. W. BARNDOLLAR.

SALT.

A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrel—wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.

oct.18,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

S. & W. SHUCK,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies, Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—

HATS AND CAPS.

All descriptions of LEATHER.

500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.

apr. 8, 1864—tf.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office."

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Wednesday, June 14, 1865, Passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS.			STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS.		
EXPRESS. P. M.	MAIL. P. M.	A. M.		MAIL. P. M.	EXPRESS P. M.	
Leaves.	Leaves.			Arrives	Arrives	
6 10	8 00		Huntingdon.....	12 01	6 26	
6 27	8 17		M'Connellstown	11 44	5 57	
6 34	8 24		Pleasant Grove.	11 37	5 50	
6 48	8 38		Marklesburg.....	11 23	5 36	
7 02	8 52		Coffee Run.....	11 10	5 22	
7 09	8 59		Rough & Ready	11 02	5 15	
7 21	9 11		Cove.....	10 49	5 04	
7 25	9 15		Fisher's Summit	10 45	5 00	
Arrives	Arrives			Leaves.	Leaves	
7 40	9 30		Saxton	10 30	4 45	
Leaves.	Leaves.			Arrives	Arrives	
7 50	9 40			10 20	4 35	
8 10	10 00		Riddlesburg.....	10 00	4 15	
8 18	10 08		Hopewell.....	9 52	4 07	
8 30	10 20		Piper's Run.....	9 40	3 55	
8 45	10 35		Hamilton.....	9 25	3 40	
8 57	10 47		Bloody Run.....	9 13	3 28	
Arrives	Arrives				Leaves.	
9 00	10 50		Mount Dallas...	9 10	3 25	

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

Leaves			Arrives	
10 40		Saxton.....	9 20	4 30
10 55		Coalmont	9 05	4 15
11 00		Crawford.....	8 55	4 05
Arrives			Leaves.	
11 00		Dudley	8 50	4 00
		Broad Top City.		

OLIVER AYRES, Sup't.

Huntingdon, June 14, 1865.tf

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON

BLOODY RUN, PA.

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

SUCH AS Cloths, Cassimers, Satinetts, Vestings, Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING

In great variety. Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, and Childrens wear.

NOTIONS,

Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, RICE,
SPICES, &C., &C.
TOBACCO,

CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands.

DRUGS,

Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs.
HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS,
SPIKES, &c. &c.

WE KEEP

On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and consider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No

GOODS misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.

WE BUY

All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest price in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.

sept.9'64.tf. J. M. B. & SON.

J. R. BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

BURBORROW & LUTZ,

BEDFORD, PA.,

U.S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY

FOR THE COLLECTION OF

BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,

and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guaadian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☜ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES AT

MRS. STEWART'S,

Who has just returned from the city with a large assortment of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS,

consisting in part of

Bonnet & Bonnet Silks,	Gents Furnishing Goods
Flowers and Trimmings,	Bead Gimps and
Embroideries,	Ornaments,
Lace Goods,	Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,	Hoop Skirts,
Fancy Goods,	Notions and
Balmoral Skirts,	Small Wares,
Ladies' and	

forming

THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF

NEW SPRING GOODS

in the place and which will be found unusually attractive.

Having been purchased at LOW GOLD RATES we can offer

Special Inducements to Buyers.

Our Notion Department

will at all times be well supplied.

A splended assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

HATS, BONNETS, &c. of the latest styles.

We solicit a call from the public, being confident that we can suit all. my12:tf

SAVE COST! SAVE COST!

Subscribers to the Bedford Inquirer Lookout!

The undersigned having disposed of the *Inquirer* to Messrs. DURBORROW & LUTZ, desires to close up his business without delay. Those knowing themselves indebted to him for Subscription, Advertizing, Job Work, &c., will save costs by paying over the amount of their indebtedness to the above named gentlemen, in whose hands his books will be left a short time for collection. Persons disregarding this notice will be compelled to pay costs. So call on Messrs. DURBORROW & LUTZ and pay over at once.

May 12, 1865. B. F. McNEIL.

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT

MRS. STEWART'S.

☞ CALL AND SEE THEM.

BLANK DEEDS—A splendid assortment for sale at the "Inquirer Office."

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office."

Winchester's HYPOPHOSPHITES

ACT PROMPTLY AND CERTAINLY IN ALL

CASES OF CONSUMTION.

They *immediately* increase the *strength* and *deepen the color of the pale blood*. They subdue the *Chills* and *Fever*, and diminish the *Expectoration*. They *check the night sweats*, always, in from *seven to fourteen days*. The *appetite* is at once *invigorated*, and the patient *rapidly gains flesh*; the *cough* and the *difficult breathing* are speedily relieved; the sleep becomes calm and refreshing; the *evacuations regular* and *uniform*. ALL THE GENERAL SYMPTOMS DISAPPEAR WITH A RAPIDITY THAT SEEMS MARVELOUS.—*J. F. Churchill,*

THE HYPOPHOSPHITES

are an appropriate and SPECIFIC REMEDY for every disorder characterized by any one or mose of the following

☞ SYMPTOMS: ☜

Difficult, Imperfect, or too Rapid Breathing; Coldness of the Extremities; Night or Morning Chills; Hectic; Wasting of Flesh, Enlargement of the glands, or Swellings; Cough: Loss of Strength; Twitching of the nerves or muscles; Shooting Pains through the Shoulders, Chest, Face or Limbs; Partial or Total Loss of the use of the Limbs; Headache; Giddiness; Excessive Paleness; Night Sweats, Loss of Appetite, Heart-Burn Oppression of the Stomach after, or Sinking of the Stomach before eating; Weak or Sour Stomach; Irregularities of the Bowels; Sallow Complexion; Derangements of the Liver or Kidneys; Retarded Growth, or Delayed Dentition, in children; Extreme Sensitiveness to Co'd, &c.; as in the several stages of *Consumption*, in *Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Neuralgia, Paralysis (partial or complete,) &c. and ESPECIALLY in all Female Disorders or Uterine Irregularities, such as Difficult, Painful, Suppressed, Scanty, Excessive, Delayed, Premature or too Frequent Menstruation.*

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES

are the best remedy known to Medical Science, in every case where the physician commonly prescribes "*tonics*," *iron, whisky, cod-liver oil, quinine*," &c.;

WINCHESTER'S GENUINE PREPARATION *OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES* is the *only reliable form* of this Remedy, and is approved by the Medical Profession generally. *USE NO OTHER NOR ANY REMEDY CONTAINING IRON.*

☞ PRICES:—In 7 oz. Bottles, $1—Six Bottles for $5. In 16 oz. Bottles, $2—Three for $5. Circulars free Sold by all respectable Druggists, and at the sole General Depot in the United States, by

J. WINCHESTER, 36 John St. N. Y

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID LOT OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,

A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIB ONS

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864.

BEDFORD NURSERIES

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds, thrifty and healthy. Great inducements are offered to those intending to plant largely, or those buying to sell again, especially of apple.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

Persons at a distance will please write for further information.

☞ Agents wanted to sell trees. Good wages paid.

july28,65.1yr.

JUNIATA MILLS.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their patrons and the public generally, that they continue to carry on the business of

WOOLEN MANUFACTURING

at their old establishment, and are prepared to do *Manufacturing, Carding, Fulling,* &c. as usual. They have on hand a large stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Flannels, Yarns, &c.

which they will sell cheap for cash or exchange for wool.

Carding will be done from MAY 15th to SEPTEMBER 15th at eight cents per pound, two cents per pound extra will be charged when they find all or part oil; also on all wool carded out of its regular turn or after the 15th of September.

Wool and Goods, during the season will be regularly taken from and returned to the following places:

ROB'T FYAN'S Store, Bedford.
STATES & CO'S and J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON'S Store, Bloody Run.
A. C. JAMES' Store, Rainsburg.

☞ Terms positively cash on delivery of goods.

June 9.:3t J. LUTZ & CO.

COME AND SEE

The Largest and Best

STOCK OF

BOOTS & SHOES

IN TOWN.

We have just received a SECOND ASSORTMENT of H. E. LONG'S

SUPERIOR PHILADELPHIA MADE

Ladies' Misses' & Children's

fine Glove Kid, Tampico, Morocco, English Kid, Goat and English Lasting

BALMORALS, GAITERS, BOOTS, BUSKINS, SLIPPERS, and TIES,

With or without heels, made to order, to which we invite the special attention of Ladies in want of a SUPERIOR SHOE.

G. R. & W. OSTER.

Bedford, June 2.-tf.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—In Hopewell Township, Bedford county, near Wishart's Mill, on Yellow Creek, about four miles from Hopewell Station on the H. & B. T. R. R., and within six miles of the Broad Top Coal Mines, which affords one of the best markets in the country for all marketing a farmer can produce. It contains **Two Hundred Acres** good limestone land, about One Hundred and Fifty acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation—convenient to schools and churches. It is now occupied by Henry Clapper, who will give parties calling to see it any information desired in regard to the land. For further information, address

R. B. WIGTON,
President Glamorgan Iron Co.,
Nov. 18, 1864. Huntingdon, Pa.

CARPETING.

10 pieces all wool, Double Carpet.
12 " 4-4, 5-4, 6-8 and 8-4 Floor Oil Carpets.
6 " 4-4 Canton Matting.

All of the above goods are of the best quality and will be sold at a small advance on Eastern wholesale prices.

June 2, 1865. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office."

FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED

Horse and Cattle Powders.

These Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horses will never get the Lung Fever Corie or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented.

By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared only by, S. A. Foutz & Bro. at their Wholesale Drug & Patent Medicine Depot, No. 116 Franklin St. Baltimore Md.

For sale by H. C. Reamer, and Dr. B. F. Harry and Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, These powders can be had at manufactures' prices of Johnson Holloway & Cowder. No. 23 North Third St. Philadelphia.

Oct. 14, '64:1yr.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

VIZ.

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).

AND

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled* and the price of paper nearly *trebled*, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

These works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both, we shall continue to give faithful copies of all the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in the country.

Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright in Gold—$1 costing us at this time nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our great Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

Jan. 27, 1865.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

BEDFORD, Pa..

ISAAC F. GROVE